FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 234 *4 December 1979*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR: NATO Decision on Missiles Crucial for Disarmament [Henssler] BB 1
FRG Urged To Oppose Deployment of Nuclear Weapons in Europe BB 2
Czechoslovak Youth Condemn NATO Missile Proposal BB 2
Bucharest Hosts International Disarmament Roundtable BB 3

ALBANIA

Paper Condemns U.S. Threats Against Iran, Plot in Mecca B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT]
Anti-U.S. Demonstrations Continue Throughout Iran B 2

BULGARIA

Further Commentary on U.S.-Iranian Crisis C 1
Party Daily on Dangerous Actions C 1
[Mateev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Dec]
Military Escalation Denounced C 2
[Vladkov in NARODNA ARMIYA 1 Dec]
Reportage on Visit of USSR's Konstantin Chernenko C 2
Meeting With Zhivkov C 2
Meeting With BCP Politburo C 3
Zhivkov Award Ceremony Speech C 3
Chernenko Award Ceremony Speech C 5
Mishev Receives Visiting Nigerian Trade Union Delegation C 5
Lukanov Receives Libyan Secretary Judah C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on U.S.-Iranian Hostage Crisis D 1
Peaceful Means Supported D 1
Flagship Heads Toward Iran D 1
Demands for Release D 1
Senator Church Disappointed Over Mexican Decision D 2
Husak Greets Tito on Yugoslavia's National Day D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Nov]
Dissident Stripped of Czechoslovak Nationality [DPA] D 3
Actor Cerny Stands Trial for 'Subversion' D 3
[Paris L'AURORE 24-25 Nov]
USSR Signs Protocol on Nuclear Engineering Cooperation D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 24 Nov]
Trade, Payments Agreement Signed With India D 3
Jakes Receives CPSU Delegation Led by Ignatov D 4
Federal Assembly Chambers Debate 1980 Draft Budget D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Carter Press Conference, New Military Movements Reported E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Nov]
Gromyko Arrives in Berlin, Met by Fischer E 1
SED Politburo Member Friedrich Ebert Dies E 2
Honecker Receives FRG's Guenter Gaus in Berlin E 2
Arms Control Discussed [DPA] E 2
DPA: West Berlin, GDR Officials Meet on 3 December E 2
ADN Notes Protest E 3
Education Minister Meets With Francois-Poncet in Paris E 3
Politburo, Government Demand Higher Investment Effectiveness E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 Nov]

HUNGARY

U.S.-Iranian Crisis Influences Senate SALT Ratification F 1
Defense Minister Leaves for Warsaw Pact Meeting F 1
Huszar Leaves for CEMA Talks in Moscow F 2
Gyenes Returns After Discussions in Rome F 2
Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed With Libya F 2
TU Council Urges Increased Youth Participation F 2
Briefs: Algerian, Iraqi Ambassadors; Finnish Ambassador F 3

POLAND

Youth Daily Sums Up Carter's Remarks on Iran G 1
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 30 Nov]
Commentator Takes Issue With Sweden's 'Anti-Polish' Actions G 1
[Wysocki in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 22 Nov]

ROMANIA

Communique Released on Lebanese Foreign Minister's Visit H 1
[SCINTEIA 29 Nov]
Ceausescu Message to UN on Palestinian Solidarity Day H 2
[SCINTEIA 29 Nov]
Ambassador to UN Criticizes Policy of Hegemony H 3
Burtica Heads Commission With USSR's Katushev in Bucharest H 4
SCINTEIA Views Traditional Friendship Relations With Soviets H 4
[Bondoc, 13 Nov]
President of Togo Republic Receives RCP Official H 6
Reportage on Socialist Unity Front Activities H 6
Ceausescu at 28 November Meeting H 6
Organization, Membership Process H 7
State Council Decree Convenes GNA, Legislative Chamber H 7
More on Speeches by Officials to RCP Congress H 8
Fazekas on Supplies, Minorities [SCINTEIA 23 Nov] H 8
Popescu Address [SCINTEIA 22 Nov] H 11
Papers Mark Transylvania's Union With Romania H 14

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITIKA Calls Peaceful Solution in Iran 'Only Way Out' I 1
[Prlja, 2 Dec]
Kalezic Supports End to Situation in Kampuchea I 2
BORBA Hails Trade, Other Cooperation With Albania I 3
NIN Magazine Reviews Albanian Ideology, Policy I 3
[Briski, 18 Nov]
Idea of 'Tricontinentalism' of Nonalinement Rejected I 5
[Petkovic in NIN 25 Nov]
Further Reportage on Nonalined Information Pool Conference I 6
Bajra on Need for Cooperation [BORBA 20 Nov] I 6
'Tendentious' Soviet Coverage I 7
Drulovic Meets With PRC Academy President [POLITIKA 23 Nov] I 8
Stojanovic Briefs Tito on Self-Management Achievements in Bosnia I 9
Montenegro's Milatovic Defends Republican Economic Development I 10
Slovene Party Central Committee Presidium Holds Session I 13
Market Situation Called 'Serious' I 13
Supply Shortages [Pjevic in BORBA 20 Nov] I 13
Review of Administration Law I 14
BORBA Reports on Macedonian Party History Conference I 15
Vojvodina To Rely on Nuclear Power for Energy I 17
[Gulan in BORBA 27 Nov]
Forty Percent Milk Price Rise Implemented I 18
Djuranovic Meets With Chief Editors, Journalists I 18

GDR: NATO DECISION ON MISSILES CRUCIAL FOR DISARMAMENT

LD032244 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Knut Henssler commentary]

[Text] One week before the NATO meeting in Brussels many U.S. and FRG military officials have spoken out and emphasized their intention to approve the plan to manufacture and deploy new nuclear missiles in West Europe. Knut Henssler comments:

Never before in the past 30 years has a meeting of the NATO Council been of such intense interest as the one due to take place next week. The reason for this is that on the agenda is a decision of great importance which will have important effects on the process of detente which came into being at the beginning of the seventies. Is this now going to be turned back by years--and this would be the case if the planned decision is adopted--or can it be continued along the road indicated by the Helsinki Final Act?

That there is no third road in this matter seems to have been realized in many of the smaller NATO countries. Many voices were also heard there following Leonid Brezhnev's proposals warning the Brussels NATO center against hasty steps.

The NATO countries have for this reason been under increased pressure from the United States and the FRG in recent weeks. Emissaries from Washington have travelled from capital to capital to dispel the still existing doubts in Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Italy, but it seems that they have not been as successful as had been expected, because doubts still persist.

However, even in this situation, a way out has been found by the NATO center in Brussels: It was decided for the first time in the pact's history that the adoption of the missile decision will not require the usual unanimous vote by all states of the pact, but that it is sufficient if a majority of all NATO countries come out in favor of the plan.

Thus, 8 days before the start of the NATO Council meeting in Brussels, the signals were set to deliver the missile decision. On top of all this the propaganda machinery has been running at full speed for many days informing us that next week NATO wants to submit some disarmament proposals to the socialist countries to underline, as they say, their desire to achieve disarmament.

It was stated that despite the missile decision, they do not want to allow existing contacts to be severed--even NATO is in favor of understanding--and now it is up to the Soviet Union alone to take up these proposals.

One can see a common intention in all these statements: an attempt by NATO to regain the lost offensive and to give the missile decision a decorative and high-sounding propaganda image. It is actually an attempt to make the people forget who took the initiative toward comprehensive disarmament talks. NATO continues to behave as if there were no Soviet proposals which should be discussed first.

Thus we have the well-known and absurd principle: First, let us arm with the aim of disarming afterwards. This argument from the very beginning raises doubts about NATO's honest intentions. Even Western observers conclude that such a step would make further talks difficult, if it did not condemn them from the very start.

A Western politician said recently that NATO had, in its 30 years of history, missed many real opportunities for disarmament talks. From this perspective, it seems that possible progress in the sphere of military detente is going to be another missed opportunity if the missile decision is approved in 8 days.

FRG URGED TO OPPOSE DEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE

AU272032 Sofia BTA in English 1932 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU

["The FRG Assumes Grave Responsibility"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 27 (BTA newsanalyst D. Shishmanov)--The Presidium of the German Social Democratic Party has approved the stand of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in favour of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As is known, the main part of these weapons is planned to be installed in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The position of the ruling circles in the FRG on this issue of vital importance for peace, security and detente in Europe constitutes a dangerous step. It comes to exercise pressure on other West European NATO member-countries also to admit the new U.S. nuclear missiles to their territories. This position constitutes a retreat from the realist and constructive course which has been characteristic in the past few years of the policy of the Bonn government.

Still more to be regretted is that this change in the positions of the FRG comes after Mr Brezhnev's constructive proposals for negotiations on the reduction of this armament and after Mr Gromyko's warning that the installing of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe will destroy the basis for negotiations. It is most natural in this situation for the European socialist Warsaw Treaty member-countries to undertake the measures that impose themselves for guaranteeing their security. There is no doubt that this question will occupy an important place on the agenda of the forthcoming meeting in Berlin of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

It is perfectly obvious that the whole responsibility for the consequences of an escalation in armaments will be borne by the USA and its West European allies, in the first place among these allies the Federal Republic of Germany which should play a major positive role in favour of detente. The declarations made in Bonn that the Federal Republic of Germany accepts the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe while at the same time proposing negotiations for the reduction of this armament, are at complete variance with elementary logic.

CZECHOSLOVAK YOUTH CONDEMN NATO MISSILE PROPOSAL

LD030044 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Young people in Czechoslovakia resolutely condemn NATO plans to station new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth said in a statement released Sunday night. The statement was issued on the December 1-8 week of action of European youth against these plans of NATO.

"We voice our full solidarity with mass protests of our contemporaries in NATO member-states who reject further militarization of life in their countries and further cuts in social spendings, cuts which benefit armament concerns.

Together with them we believe that the adventurous and hazardous militarist plans of the U.S. and NATO threaten the future of mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation of states with different social systems."

In its concluding part, the statement stressed that "our generation was born in peace and wants to live in peace, to work in peace for the prosperity of our socialist homeland. We are aware that peace is not a mere desire, but a vital need for which a consistent and tireless struggle must be waged side by side with the progressive and peace-loving people of the whole world."

BUCHAREST HOSTS INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT ROUNDTABLE

AU032123 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/12/1979--A roundtable on the imperatives of disarmament in present-day conditions, the role of the UNESCO in shaping a public opinion favourable to halting the arms race and passing to disarmament started in Bucharest on December 3.

It is attended, besides Romanian experts, by representatives of UN bodies, by well-known scientists of research institutes from Bulgaria, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Norway, Sweden, the USSR and the USA.

For three days, papers are to be read examining arms race questions and the major directions of achieving disarmament.

In the opening speech, Leonte Rautu, chairman of the executive board and principal of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, highlighted Romania's standpoints on disarmament contained in the report President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered to the Twelfth RCP Congress as well as the proposals Romania made for the cessation of the arms race and for a passage to firm disarmament measures.

Considering that the achievement of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, is of basic significance for mankind's progress and development, for its destiny, declaring for a global strategy and a comprehensive programme which should directly approach the disarmament question, Romania suggests the negotiation and adoption of partial measures conducive to strengthening confidence among states and contributing to providing the premises for passing to general and complete disarmament.

The first-day debates focused on the halting of the arms race and the implications of furthering it in the current conditions, on the military technological progress and on strategical theories.

The papers approached questions concerning the factors which stimulate the arms race and lead to worsening the conflictual states, as well as the consequences of the arms race on an economic, political, social, military, technical, scientific plane, the aspects of war and peace--strategical theories on the nuclear war, ways of approaching and starting the disarmament process, the global-partial, universal-zonal relationships, the national example and the international effort, the strategy of nuclear discouragement--political, technological and military coordinates and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The debates on the papers read pointed to the necessity of intensifying the contribution of all states to promoting disarmament, to studying the mechanisms maintaining the arms race, to revealing its consequences on world peace and security and especially the rational, constructive alternatives to a series of current policies, to outlining disarmament strategies able to put an end to the arms race and to prefigure the ways of achieving disarmament.

PAPER CONDEMNS U.S. THREATS AGAINST IRAN, PLOT IN MECCA

AU241815 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

["Iranian People Cannot Be Forced To Their Knees by the Provocations and Blackmail of U.S. Imperialism--Editorial of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 24 (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which says:

The mass popular, anti-imperialist, anti-American manifestations are going on in the streets and squares of Iran. The U.S. flags are being burnt together with shah's and Carter's scarecrows. Iran has announced that it will not sell any longer oil to the USA, that it will not accept any longer dollars for the export of oil from [passage indistinct] any longer to receive payment for the Iranian oil. All these just and sovereign acts, which strengthen the independence of Iran, and hit the predatory and hegemonic policy of U.S. imperialism have been hailed by all the freedom-loving peoples and the anti-imperialist forces in the world. At the same time, U.S. imperialism, without reconciling with the new Iranian reality and with the loss of its neocolonialist privileges, is resorting to military provocations and blackmail against Iran. It is broadly using against Iran the threats, blackmail and economic blockade. The Washington chieftains, under various pretexts, threaten to undertake now a military action against Iran in case it will not subject to Washington's demands, in case it will resolutely insist, as it is doing, to defend its legitimate aspirations, the national freedom and independence. In the waters of Oman Sea, warships of the 7th Fleet, among which the Midway airplane carrier, too, are demonstrating their force, exerting open pressure on the Iranian people, to compel them to capitulate. Thus U.S. imperialism is once again carrying into effect the old notorious gunboat policy and wants to impose on the Iranian people the dictate of a superpower.

The U.S. imperialists are also using against Iran their obedient tool, Israel, this gendarme of the USA in the Middle East area. The defence minister of Tel Aviv, Weizman, openly declared that "only a military action may solve the problem." On its part, the old agent of U.S. and British imperialism, the Zionist and frenzied anti-Arab Moshe Dayan, during his tour of the USA, after declaring that "he is glad" to hear that Washington threatens to resort to military force, offered on this occasion "Israel's full support," even proposing to put in the service of this adventure the Israeli airfields and sea ports in Sinai and elsewhere. "Military intervention," he declared, "is the sole solution."

Alongside the threats and blackmails, U.S. imperialism is hatching up various incidents and provocations to discredit and sabotage the just cause the Iranian people are fighting for, to isolate it from its allies and fraternal peoples who are in solidarity with this struggle and support it. The agents of America are those who caused a provocation in a mosque in Mecca these days, where many believers were murdered or got wounded. The spokesman of the U.S. State Department, Hodding Carter, tried to present this provocation at this press conference as an incident of religious character, behind which lurks Iran. The aim of the U.S. imperialists was to cause the split between the Arab countries and Iran, to arouse in these countries a feeling of disbelief towards the cause of the revolution and the just struggle of the Iranian people.

Through such provocations, instigating religious struggles, they hope to halt the wave of anti-Americanism that is being increased in the Middle East, to set against one another the peoples of this zone. The matter of religious beliefs is a matter that has to do only with the consciousness of men. Therefore, the imperialist enemies must not be allowed to transform it into a matter of quarrels and splits among the people. The common enemies of the peoples of the Middle East, of the Arab and the Iranians be they Sunnis or Shi'ite Moslems or Christians, are the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists who seek to enslave and plunder them. Their enemies are also Soviet socialimperialists, who are trying to exploit the situation in the service of their interests. Plunged into the game of the superpowers, socialimperialist China of Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng, who have welcomed and farewelled as honoured friends the shah and other members of the imperial family of Pahlavi, is ranked this time, too, beside U.S. imperialism and against the people of Iran, echoing the statements of Carter and the generals of the Pentagon.

The valiant Iranian people, who have suffered, have been massacred and plundered by the shah, American imperialism and others, cannot be subdued. They are not deceived by the hypocritical pretentions of the chieftains of American imperialism, who justify themselves that they are allegedly providing asylum to the shah in the United States of America for "humanitarian" reasons. The shah is a criminal who must render account for the crimes he has committed, for the tortures and the killings en masse, for the hunger and misery he has caused to an entire people.

Washington's "humanism" is false, it is the humanism of criminals for the criminals. The hangman Reza Pahlavi should be handed over to the Iranian people together with the riches he has plundered and accumulated from the sweat, blood and sufferings of the workers, peasants and of all the working people of Iran.

The Albanian people are in solidarity with the people of Iran and powerfully condemn the hostile, aggressive activity of the United States of America towards Iran. They are convinced that no threat and blackmail, no military adventure can divert the valiant and courageous Iranian people from their struggle, from their legitimate demands.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE THROUGHOUT IRAN

AU011524 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 1 Dec 79 AU

["The Iranian People Resolutely Reject the Threats of U.S. Imperialism"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 1 (ATA)--During these days, too, new anti-American demonstrations took place in various cities of Iran. The numerous participants powerfully denounced the imperialist policy pursued by the USA, insistently reiterated their demand for the handing over and bringing of the Shah Pahlavi before the court trial. A resolution approved by hundreds upon thousands of participants in a mass rally, organized in Tehran, says among others: "We indignantly and contemptuously reject the military and economic threat by the USA". The resolution stresses that "if the USA carries out its threats, then it will find itself in face of a battlefield with the size of Iran..."

The U.S. imperialists continue to increase their campaign of pressure and blackmail against Iran. It is reported that two U.S. warships of the 6th Fleet, after passing through the Suez Canal, joined the group of the U.S. aircraft carriers and other warships which prowl the waters of the Gulf.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

Party Daily on Dangerous Actions

AU031805 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[Yoan Mateev article: "Dangerous Presence"]

[Text] Worldwide public opinion is increasingly concerned about the tension in the area of the Persian Gulf, which is being exacerbated in direct proportion to the expansion of the U.S. military presence in that area. The alarm is increased even more by the hypocritical behavior of the Washington administration in the crisis in Iranian-American relations. Thus, while the most authoritative representatives of the U.S. administration are asserting that they are in search of peaceful methods to settle the crisis, in the area of the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean, close to the shores of the countries situated in that region, a considerable U.S. naval force is concentrated. The force is led by the aircraft carrier Midway, which was joined by two other groups of naval ships headed by the carriers Kitty Hawk and Nimitz. In the meantime, it has also become known that U.S. airborne troops station in Western Europe and in the Mediterranean zone are also in combat readiness and that combat readiness has been also ordered in U.S. military bases situated in other areas of the world.

Other events connected with the crisis between the United States and Iran can also be interpreted as evidence of preparation for military action. Thus, this week Washington instructed its diplomatic representatives in Islamic countries to send home immediately all U.S. citizens whose presence is not "urgently required." The reason for the decision is quite significant--"to restrict opportunities for action against the United States" in case of possible further "unfavorable" development of events in the Persian Gulf area.

In that atmosphere President Carter gave a press conference which was greatly advertised in advance and was broadcast by all of the major television networks throughout the country. The mass media in the United States described the President's statement on the crisis in the relations between the United States and Iran as "an appeal to demonstrate the unity of the nation" on the question of the liberation of hostages in the Tehran Embassy, but the unequivocal threats contained in the speech do not leave any doubt that the true significance of the statement was to prepare the U.S. public for a possible armed action. The commentaries published most recently by the U.S. bourgeouis press are worded in the same style. The newspapers point out quite frankly that the United States obtains the majority of its oil supplies from the Persian Gulf zone and from other nearby Arab states of that area and that in protecting "those strategic interests" against possible solidarity actions of the oil supplying countries, Washington should adopt "resolute" measures--including military action.

All those events in and around the Persian Gulf pose the following question: Is it not merely a pretext on the part of the United States to exacerbate the situation in that area, and on that basis, to increase the U.S. military presence in the area? Is the military presence not becoming an overt demonstration of force for the countries situated in the Indian Ocean area and is it not becoming an action likely to frighten the peoples in that area? If we take into consideration the fact that the United States has, for a long time, considered certain parts of the Middle East as a sphere of its own strategic interests there can be only one answer to that question: Dangerous action is being undertaken whose long-term goal is to react to the erosion of the positions of U.S. imperialism in this part of the world.

Military Escalation Denounced

AU031840 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Ivan Vladkov "International Weekly Review:" "Tension in U.S.-Iranian Relations Continues"]

[Excerpt] The tension in relations between the United States and Iran is increasing. The conflict has so much exacerbated, that both countries, mainly the United States, are turning to arms. The United States has already concentrated tremendous forces in that area, including 15 naval ships, aircraft carriers such as the Midway and Kitty Hawk. The aircraft carrier Nimitz will join them as soon as possible. It became known that the British base in Cyprus is being prepared for possible U.S. intervention against Iran. U.S. Phantom long-range aircraft have been stationed in the Akrotri base. U.S. marines also have reportedly been transferred to the base.

Iran, in turn, declared combat readiness of some of its naval and air force bases. Special measures to protect oil were also adopted.

The question of U.S.-Iranian relations and the danger that they might develop into a military conflict was also submitted to the U.N. Security Council. The session is expected for Saturday night. It was presumed that U.S. President Jimmy Carter's press conference would clarify the U.S. stand on the subject. Carter once more confirmed that in case the hostages are not freed the United States might turn to military intervention. More important however, seems to be Carter's statement at his meeting with leaders of the Democratic Party, at which he declared that the United States does not intend to deliver the former shah to the Iranian authorities and that "the honor of the United States is more important than the lives of the hostages," and that the rescue of the hostages does not mean the end of the conflict. That statement is interpreted to mean that President Carter is now concentrating his attention upon the imperialist interests of the United States.

What the United States does after the Security Council meeting the near future will show. People in Washington are apparently becoming impatient. A recourse to arms in our times becomes dangerous. Such action represents danger, not only for Iran but for the peace and security of peoples throughout the world. Aircraft carriers will obviously never be an answer to the questions connected with the peoples' great struggle for freedom and national independence, a struggle which the United States is not accustomed to respecting.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF USSR'S KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU031910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Text] On 3 December Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov the greetings of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On his part Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed sincere gratitude and wished Comrade Leonid Brezhnev new and great successes in his many-sided activity.

During the talk Comrades Zhivkov and Chernenko noted with satisfaction the achievements of the Bulgarian and USSR peoples in the construction of the socialist and communist society and the successful implementation of the BCP and CPSU course aimed at further developing the comprehensive cooperation and coming together between Bulgaria and the USSR. They noted the great significance of the personal meetings and talks between the leaders of the BCP and the CPSU in Bulgaria and the USSR at the highest level. They expressed confidence that the present meeting would give new impetus to the process of cooperation and coming together and the fraternal Bulgarian-USSR friendship.

The meeting took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With BCP Politburo

AU032015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Text] On 3 December the BCP Central Committee Politburo met with Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. During the meeting information was exchanged on the current activity of the BCP and CPSU. Mutual willingness for further developing and strengthening comprehensive cooperation and coming together between our fraternal countries was expressed.

Later on at the Boyana Residence in a festive atmosphere Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, awarded Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, the Dimitrov Order. The high award is bestowed on Comrade Chernenko for his great personal contribution to developing and strengthening fraternal relations between the BCP and CPSU and the comprehensive coming together between the two peoples. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todrov, Todor Bozhivon, Andrey Lukanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitru Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stayan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov, as well as by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria and members of the USSR Embassy.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Chernenko spoke at the award ceremony.

Zhivkov Award Ceremony Speech

AU032030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Text of Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 3 December Sofia ceremony awarding Dimitrov Order to Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chernenko, comrades: With happiness and satisfaction I implement the instruction of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to cordially greet and welcome our dear guest Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and award him the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

Dear Comrade Chernenko, you being awarded the highest order of socialist Bulgaria is a token of our gratitude for your direct participation and great personal contribution to strengthening and developing the fraternal relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

At the same time in your person we render honor and gratitude to that USSR generation which, from its youth immediately joined the struggles of the old Bolshevik Party. That generation carried on its shoulders not only the heavy burden of the first Soviet five-year plans, but also the harsh trials of the Great Fatherland War. That generation turned into an example of selfless loyalty to the ideas and cause of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for all of us--members of the Komsomol and the communist parties from the 5 continents.

A worthy representative of that heroic generation for almost 50 years you, Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, have marched in the ranks of the glorious CPSU. From your native Krasnoyar area to the capital of the boundless Soviet country, from the Komsomol ranks to the Politburo of the CPSU, you have always been active fighter for socialist and communist construction.

The Bulgarian communists and people admire your life and express real sympathy toward you--the modest, sincere and charming Soviet man, one of the closest collaborators of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, we are especially happy that despite your great pressure of work you responded to our invitation and are now among us. We hope that even your short visit will suffice for you to feel the high political working upsurge with which our people are working to implement the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

The close cooperation and coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR are constantly developing in an ascending line in the interest of our two peoples and the interest on strengthening the unity, power and authority of the socialist community.

It is unnecessary to stress that for our party and state leadership, party and people the coming together with the USSR is the only correct way for years and centuries to come. We are deeply convinced that your present visit will give impetus to the process of cooperation and coming together and fraternal Bulgarian-USSR friendship.

The close friendship between Bulgaria and the USSR is a contribution to strengthening the socialist community, the international communist and workers' movement and world progress. It is a contribution to the struggle for solving the main task faced by mankind--the guaranteeing of lasting peace for the peoples.

For almost 2 months the world has been living with the strong impression of Brezhnev's Berlin speech. Not only we, the countries of the socialist community, but the broad people's masses in the Western states, expect their leaders to respond to the USSR's intitatives and proposals. The peoples understand better and better that the path outlined by the USSR leadership leads toward strengthening peace and security in Europe and the entire world. Together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to work consistently for the triumph of the peaceful Leninist policy.

Please allow me, dear Comrade Chernenko, to most cordially and fraternally greet you on the occasion of your award and wish you, from the bottom of our hearts, good health and new successes in your highly responsible activity for the benefit of the USSR and the Soviet people, for developing the cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and for the triumph of our great communist ideas! Congratulations!

Chernenko Award Ceremony Speech

AU032033 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, Dec 3 (BTA)--Expressing gratitude for the high honour he was accorded, while conferring on him the order that bears the name of the outstanding internationalist and eminent worker of the Bulgarian and international communist movement, George Dimitrov, Mr Konstantin Chernenko said: "We, the Soviet communists, are always pleased to see the remarkable successes of the Bulgarian workers building up the advanced socialist society, which they managed to achieve in a historically short period under the leadership of their vanguard--the Bulgarian Communist Party".

Speaking about the deep roots of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, Mr Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the fraternal unity between the communist parties of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union was a brilliant expression of the great friendship between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. He pointed also to the major significance of the meetings and talks of Mr Leonid Brezhnev with Mr Todor Zhivkov for the development of Bulgaro-Soviet relations.

MISHEV RECEIVES VISITING NIGERIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU032100 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Dec 3 (BTA)--Mr H. Sunmonu, chairman of the Nigerian Labor Congress, who arrived here today heading a delegation, met a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and secretary of the CC of the BCP. This is the first meeting between representatives of the two trade unions.

The heads of the two delegations informed each other about the tasks being solved by the trade union centers now.

The possibilities for deepening the cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries in the fields of education, tourism and agriculture were discussed.

LUKANOV RECEIVES LIBYAN SECRETARY JUDAH

AU301608 Sofia BTA in English 1512 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 30 (BTA)--Today, Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr Bashir Judah, secretary of the General Popular Committee for the Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation [of Libya].

The meeting discussed the execution of a number of decisions of principle, made at the talks between the heads of the two states, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during the 1976 Libyan visit of the Bulgarian party leader and head of state and the 1978 Bulgarian visit of the Libyan leader. Also on the agenda were the possibilities of expanding and deepening bilateral ties of cooperation in the spheres of science, technology, commerce, agriculture, etc. Measures were also outlined to step up Bulgarian investment activity in Libya.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRANIAN HOSTAGE CRISIS

Peaceful Means Supported

LD031844 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Commenting on the UN Security Council session dealing with the conflict between Iran and the United States, Radio Prague's analyst (Radek Vanke) points out that the first round of the session has resulted in rare identity of views. Holding hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran constitutes an unprecedented violation of international law, condemned by all members of the Security Council.

Czechoslovakia's permanent representative at UN headquarters, Ilja Hulinskiy, said that it is necessary in the interest of all-round peaceful relations among countries to fully respect generallyrecognized principles of international and diplomatic law, but he pointed out at the same time the Czechoslovakia cannot agree with attempts to settle disputes, no matter how serious, by threatening with or using force.

It is obvious why this statement was made by the Czechoslovak representative. After all, it was the United States which had been causing tension in that part of the world throughout this year. The United States made no bones about its attempts to influence the course of events in Iran and there is no doubt that the U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran has been used as a base by CIA agents who were expected to put into effect the aims of U.S. strategy in Iran. Equally so, U.S. attempts to threaten with the use of force are continuing.

The viewpoints of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are shared by many others. Identical views are held by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and identical views were expressed by other countries at the Security Council meeting. The Czechoslovak representative made it clear that the Czechoslovak delegation is prepared to support in the Security Council any steps aimed at the speedy release of the U.S. Embassy staff who are being held in Tehran in contravention of existing international covenants. Czechoslovakia will also support any steps satisfying the just demands of Iran.

The U.N. Charter lists a number of peaceful ways and means of settling such conflicts. Therefore, any of the measures adopted by the Security Council must by no means be a pretext for further escalating the conflict or for interference in the internal affairs of Iran.

Flagship Heads Toward Iran

LD041002 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1530 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The flagship of the American 7th Fleet, Blue Ridge, this morning left the American Naval Base Yokosuka and is heading to the Indian Ocean following the further deterioration of relations between the United States and Iran. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS News Agency, Blue Ridge is to be the command ship of the American fleet concentrating in that area.

Demands For Release

LD031108 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--The delegates of Kuwait and Jamaica called for the immediate release of the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in the Security Council debate on the Iranian-U.S. crisis last night.

The Kuwaiti delegate recommended that the Security Council consider the setting up of a consultative body which would conduct an inquiry into the activities of the overthrown regime. He said the Security Council must reaffirm the principle of respect of international law, as well as the principle of the non-use of force and threat of force and non-interference in internal affairs. The Jamaican delegate said his country understands the wish of the Iranian people to redress past wrongs, but that the hostages must be released first. He described the action in Tehran as a case of violation of international law.

The release of the U.S. Embassy personnel was also urged by the delegates of Australia, Canada, West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Italy and other countries. The Malawi delegate said that the United States must stop making threats to use force and order its warships from the waters near the Persian Gulf.

SENATOR CHURCH DISAPPOINTED OVER MEXICAN DECISION

LD301956 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--Tomorrow's Security Council session to deal with the U.S.-Iranian crisis will be attended by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Committee Frank Church.

This was announced by Frank Church in his today's television interview with the NBC Company. With reference to sources at the U.S. Department of State, Church said that a crowd of demonstrators assembled today in front of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait. Tear gas was used against them but the demonstrators still are near the building.

Church expressed disappointment over the decision of the Mexican Government not to allow the shah to return to Mexico. The investigation of shah's activities by the Congress can start only when the hostages are released, he said. At present, it is not time for an ultimatum, but such time can come, he stressed.

HUSAK GREETS TITO ON YUGOSLAVIA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU301130 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY chairman, on the occasion of the SFRY national day]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Tito:

On the occasion of SFRY's national day--The Republic Day--I am sending to you, to the LCY Central Committee and to all Yugoslav people cordial greetings and comradely congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee of the Czechoslovak people and on my own behalf.

We genuinely rejoice over the results which are being achieved by the Yugoslav people under the LCY's leadership in the construction of a socialist society in their country.

We are firmly convinced that the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between our communist parties and countries will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav people and to the benefit of peace, progress and socialism throughout the world.

On this day, so significant for the nations of Yugoslavia, we wish to you, esteemed Comrade Tito, all Yugoslav communists and all Yugoslav people much further success in the fulfillment of the 11th LCY Congress resolutions and in the building of socialism in your country.

DISSIDENT STRIPPED OF CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONALITY

LD301952 Hamburg DPA in German 1932 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Frankfurt--Milan Horacek (aged 33), the CSSR dissident who has been living for some time in Frankfurt, has been deprived of his Czechoslovak citizenship. Horacek is editor of the LISTY PAGES, a periodical by opposition from the CSSR. Horacek, working for the "environmentalists", said today that the Prague Ministry of the Interior had informed him of his loss of citizenship by post, connecting it with his work for the LISTY PAGES and alleged attacks by the 33 year old against the CSSR. Horacek intends to appeal the decision.

ACTOR CERNY STANDS TRIAL FOR 'SUBVERSION'

LD031547 Paris L'AURORE in French 24-25 Nov 79 p 6 LD

[Text] Charged with belonging to the Opposition Committee for Social Self-Defense and with distributing government writings (including his own), Albert Cerny (42 years old) will stand trial beginning Tuesday in Brno for "subversion".

Since being banned from pursuing his career as an actor, Cerny has been a Red Cross driver.

USSR SIGNS PROTOCOL ON NUCLEAR ENGINEERING COOPERATION

AU300912 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Ostrava, 23 November, CTK--The 5-day eighth session of the permanent CSSR-USSR Working Group for Energy Engineering ended in Ostrava on Friday with the signing of a protocol on technical and production cooperation in the manufacture of equipment and in the construction of nuclear powerplants of the VVER-440 type and on common procedure in the preproduction states of the construction of nuclear powerplants of the VVER-1000 type in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other CEMA countries.

During joint negotiations, the two groups agreed on further cooperation in production of equipment for conventional power engineering and components for nuclear powerplants. Soviet deliveries of welding material for preproduction stages of power engineering equipment for the VVER-1000 nuclear powerplants are involved. At the same time, a list of subjects for economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the 1980-85 period was discussed and approved.

Czechoslovak and Soviet experts visited the Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Works Sectoral Enterprise in Vitkovice and Skoda Plzen, where they inspected workshops specializing in the manufacture of power engineering equipment.

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD031854 Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi (CETEKA correspondent)--A new Czechoslovak-Indian long-term agreement on trade and payments was signed here Monday by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Indian Minister of Trade Hitendra Desai.

Andrej Barcak arrived here earlier in the day for a six-day official visit and talks with government officials and representatives of business and industrial circles on further expansion of traditional bilateral cooperation in economy and trade.

The new agreement, specifying the two countries' goods exchange and payments in the 1980-84 period, provides for Czechoslovak exports to concentrate on supplies of many industrial products and raw materials. The main commodities are to be equipment for the chemical industry, rubber plants, refineries and other factories, computers and office equipment, a wide assortment of machine tools and many other industrial products, of raw materials. The exports are to include mainly fire-proof materials, hopes and malt.

Czechoslovakia will import from India various raw materials and products, such as tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, forage cake, mica, iron, chromium and manganese ore, leather, leather products and textiles. Imports of some industrial products--for instance rolling mills and textiles, printing and knitting machines--are to grow.

The two ministers appreciated during the signing ceremony the intensive economic and commercial relations between their countries, and Minister Barcak stressed that Czechoslovakia attaches great significance to them.

JAKES RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION LED BY IGNATOV

LD032226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, CPCZ Presidium candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee, today met a CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Vadim Ignatov, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Voronezh Oblast Committee of the party. In a comradely, friendly discussion they exchanges experiences in the implementation of the agricultural policy of both fraternal countries.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS DEBATE 1980 DRAFT BUDGET

LD301826 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A three-day joint session of the Committees on Plan and Budget of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly House of the People and House of Nations ended here Friday with the discussion on the draft state budget for 1980.

The main address at the session, attended also by Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Jaroslav Srb, was delivered by Finance Minister Leopold Ler.

In accordance with the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the draft envisages balanced budget for the next year. Its volume and spending on the development of the national economy and on growing social needs is to increase by 2.7 percent. The main aim of the next budget period is successful implementation of the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the preparation of an improved system of planning for the next five-year plan. The implementation of these tasks under the complicated economic conditions will require special effort in the overcoming on tendencies unfavourably influencing the improvement of effectiveness and external economic relations. Thus, next year's budget is characterized mainly by the stress laid on effectiveness and mobilization of reserves.

CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE, NEW MILITARY MOVEMENTS REPORTED

AU031330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Washington (ADN correspondent)--The United States is "firmly determined" to solve the conflict with Iran "with any means." This was emphasized by U.S. President Carter at a press conference on Wednesday night in Washington.

He said it would be preferable to tackle the problems in a peaceful way, but that the United States "also had other means at its disposal which will be taken into consideration depending on the course of events." Carter threatened the Iranian Government with "serious consequences." The United States had already "taken steps in view of the disturbances in the Persian Gulf in order to offer our fellow citizens the highest possible degree of security."

The U.S. President further underlined that he continues to fully support his decision to admit the shah into the United States. Should the former Iranian ruler want to leave the United States, "this is a decision for the shah and his doctors." The ex-shah will "leave on his own decision." Any investigations instituted against him would have to be in line with the "principles of international law."

"The United States has summoned the biggest fleet ever sent to Middle Eastern waters in case President Carter should decide in favor of military action against Iran." This was stated by the Washington POST on Wednesday in an analysis on the military preparations of the United States in the Middle East region. "Nobody", the paper quoted a Pentagon spokesman, "can remember a bigger force in the Indian Ocean since the Second World War." So far 10 warships have been concentrated off the coast of Iran, among them as many as three aircraft carriers with a total of 260 combat planes on board.

On Wednesday, two frigates of the U.S. 6th Fleet passed the Suez Canal on course for the Indian Ocean. According to a Pentagon statement, these frigates will join the 19 warships already operating in the area. Among them is the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk which had been ordered to the Indian Ocean from the Philippines together with five other warships. The Kitty Hawk will join the aircraft carrier Midway already stationed in the Gulf of Oman.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN BERLIN, MET BY FISCHER

LD041014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived on Tuesday morning on a visit to the GDR.

Andrey Gromyko, who will also attend the meeting in Berlin of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member states, was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. Present were P.A. Abrasimov, ambassador of the USSR to the GDR, and other leading workers in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the USSR Embassy.

SED POLITBURO MEMBER FRIEDRICH EBERT DIES

DW040918 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 4 Dec 79 DW

[Text] The SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the National Front of the GDR in deep mourning announce that Comrade Friedrich Ebert, SED Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the State Council and deputy president of the GDR People's Chamber, died today at the age of 85 after a short, severe illness.

A medical bulletin announces that Friedrich Ebert died of heart failure at 0740 [0640 GMT] having been hospitalized for 3 days.

HONECKER RECEIVES FRG'S GUENTER GAUS IN BERLIN

LD031152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG Permanent Mission. During the talk, which took place in a business-like atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Arms Control Discussed

LD031558 Hamburg DPA in German 1440 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin/Bonn--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, was today informed about the stand of the Federal Government on arms control and arms limitation policy. Honecker received the head of Bonn's permanent representation in East Berlin, State Secretary Guenter Gaus, who briefed him on the letter from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling stated that Gaus had been charged with making clear the great value which the Federal Government placed on a speedy start to East-West negotiations on nuclear medium-range weapons.

In his letter to Brezhnev, the chancellor had also stressed the equal importance of the planned NATO decision on the modernization of the medium-range weapons and the simultaneous negotiating offer to the Soviet Union.

Boelling described the Gaus-Honecker meeting as a sign of the increasing normalization in the exchange of views between the governments of the two German states.

DPA: WEST BERLIN, GDR OFFICIALS MEET ON 3 DECEMBER

LD031018 Hamburg DPA in German 0923 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The officials of the Berlin Senat and the GDR responsible for visits, Gerhard Kunze and Walter Mueller, met this morning in East Berlin for a new talk. In addition to general problems concerning the regulation of tourist and visitor traffic, the Senat representative will again bring up the subject of the turning back of various West Berliners by the East Berlin authorities.

The main emphasis will be on the case of the Berlin CDU deputy, Peter Rzepka, who has been refused entry into East Berlin by the GDR since 21 November. Mueller told Senat representative Kunze that the GDR is not prepared to negotiate a further easing of conditions and improvements of the visiting regulations for West Berliners which came into force in 1972. According to a Senat spokesman, the GDR representative stressed that at the moment his government saw "no preconditions" for such negotiations.

In accordance with a decision of the House of Deputies of 28 June 1979, the Senat had tried for a "Debureaucratization" of tourist and visitor traffic. The Senat had proposed, among other things, that permission for visits to East Berlin and the GDR be given directly at the border crossing points and that 1-day visits be valid after midnight.

The GDR also refused to yield in the dispute about entry refusals for a number of West Berliners. The GDR representative did say that in one case the entry refusal had been lifted, but stressed that all other cases where people had been turned back corresponded to the agreements. Furthermore, it was the business of the competent GDR authorities to decide in this matter. The Senat representative, who had handed over a list with 153 new cases of people who had been refused entry, insisted that the entry refusals be lifted, or at least justified. Among these new cases was also that of the Berlin CDU Deputy Peter Rzepka. Since the beginning of the year the GDR had refused entry to a total of 502 West Berliners. In only 24 cases during this period was the refusal lifted.

ADN Notes Protest

LD031902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Dr Walter Mueller, a department head in the GDR Foreign Ministry, had talks in the GDR Foreign Ministry today with Senat Counsellor Gerhard Kunze, the West Berlin Senat representative. During the interview, in which GDR-West Berlin relations were discussed, an emphatic protest was made once again against the recent encroachment by West Berlin police and customs officials on the grounds of Deutsche Reichsbahn in West Berlin. It was stated that the Senat would have to bear sole responsibility for all the consequences.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS WITH FRANCOIS-PONCET IN PARIS

LD032240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1848 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Paris (ADN correspondent)--Mrs Margot Honecker, GDR education minister, who is paying an official visit to France, met French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet in Paris today. They discussed current questions of GDR-French relations. Both ministers concurred that the steady development of GDR-French relations on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act represents an effective contribution to the maintenance and strengthening of peace and to the process of international detente and security. They welcomed the results achieved in political, economic, cultural and scientific spheres. They stressed that the conclusion of the proposed cultural and consular agreements would promote and deepen relations in general.

POLITBURO, GOVERNMENT DEMAND HIGHER INVESTMENT EFFECTIVENESS

AU191740 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Nov 79 p 3 AU

["Joint Decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of Ministers: On Enhancing the Effectiveness of Investments for the Further Strengthening of the GDR's Economic Capability"]

[Text] The GDR possesses a capable socialist national economy which is well equipped for the task of both the present and future.

In order to further successfully fashion the developed socialist society in keeping with the decisions of the ninth SED Congress it is important to considerably strengthen our country's material-technical base. This requires more resolute concentration of investments on productive accumulations and to employ these investments more effectively. Thus, for the people's benefit, basic prerequisites are being created for a higher material production, for a substantial increase in the GDR's economic strength. The dynamic growth of economic performances, first and foremost in industry, is of a decisive significance for solving all problems of social development.

This is why strengthening the material-technical base was stressed at the 10th Central Committee session by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, as a task of absolute priority. This base must more and more correspond to the modern state of productive forces and to the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution. This is a decisive precondition for the purposeful continuation of the proven policy of the main task. On this road only is it possible to further insure the people's material and cultural standard of living, particularly that of the workers class, and to enhance it step by step. Therefore the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers focus the working people's readiness and activity on considerably enhancing the effectiveness of the entire investment activities. In doing so the principle applies that all the investments contained in the plan must be carried out consistently. In keeping with the yardsticks of the 10th SED Central Committee session it is particularly important to solve the following tasks.

1. The material-technical base must be strengthened vigorously everywhere with politically responsible activities.

This is a vital problem of our people. Therefore attention to the managing and planning of investments at all levels of the state and economy must be substantially focused more strongly on productive accumulation that directly serves the further stepping up of an intensively enlarged reproduction thus resulting in a rapid increase in production. Increasing productive accumulation must be combined with a considerable improvement of its national economic effectiveness.

The road to strengthening our country's material-technical base is tantamount to socialist intensification and rationalization. It is possible through effective management activities and the utilization of the working people's creative initiatives in the socialist competition to tap considerable reserves. [paragraph continues]

It is important to exploit even more resolutely all the quality factors influencing the output increase. The national income and the national economic final product must be increased through both higher output and a reduction in prime production cost. This makes it possible to step up the accumulation and investment power. This power must be employed in a concentrated manner for the growth of economic performance. At the same time the investment tasks related to housing construction, public education and social, cultural and health care for the citizens stipulated in the plan must be accomplished.

The apartment-building program is being consistently pursued as the core of the party's social policy. In doing so it is important to more carefully utilize and maintain the existing buildings and to purposefully employ all means for the construction of new buildings and the modernization of existing ones thus achieving a maximum of both quality and effectiveness.

In order to even more purposefully develop production on the basis of the latest findings of science, investments must be more intensively focused on the national economic targets decreed by the Ninth SED Congress.

These comprise:

--Strengthening the energy and power base;

--Developing the production of consumer goods, services and of trade;

--The production of equipment and universally employable rationalization means in the national economy and exports;

--Developing the building industry;

--Tasks related to transport and communications;

--Tasks related to agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs economy and further social development in the countryside.

A national-economically founded order of precedence and priorities of projects must be set forth with the objective of perceptibly enhancing the effectiveness of investments and of considerably shortening construction time.

By introducing such an order it must be insured that:

--Scientific and technological measures are safeguarded on a priority basis, both materially and technically;

--An immediate transfer of scientific-technical top performances into production takes place;

--The planning and implementation of investment projects are to be consistently oriented toward the highest scientific-technical standards and toward high economic effectiveness;

--Design is to be aimed at preparing the projects contained in the plan and, at the same time, at undercutting existing expenditure norms;

--A production increase is to be rapidly achieved so as to meet the requirements of the population, of our country's national economy and of exports efficiently and at high quality.

It is important on a major scale to focus investments on accelerating socialist intensification and rationalization work. In doing so economizing jobs and cutting production expenditures constitute particularly important targets. This is the decisive road to the increasingly better use of the available and newly created capacities in terms of time and to further improve the working people's working and living conditions. Extensive enlargements of production facilities should only be undertaken in exceptional cases in the interest of a further balanced fashioning of the national economy, particularly of the power and raw material base.

The growing level of mechanization and automation of the production and auxiliary processes must be even more effectively linked with the application of the most modern techniques and processes and with improvements in the organization of production. This purpose is served by the comprehensive rationalization of continuous technological processes and the renovation, modernization and reconstruction of production departments, sections and entire enterprises. In this context a key role attaches to a comprehensive utilization of microelectronics for the application of which all proper prerequisites must be created.

To further deepen the socialist rationalization of the national economy it is particularly urgent to achieve a higher quality of equipment and to resolutely reduce the share of buildings in investment. This in turn requires stepping up the development of performance in those branches of industry that manufacture equipment and component parts for rationalization in the sectors of the national economy. The combines' own contribution to an accelerated rationalization of their production capacities must be increased. For this purpose it is necessary to boost considerably the effectiveness and capacity of their own output of rationalization means and special machinery. It is important at the same time to develop their own building departments in order to enable them to carry out comprehensive maintenance measures even more effectively and to effect higher performances for rationalization investments.

3. It is important for each investment project to tap all reserves in order to boost its effectiveness and quality.

Hence it is important to achieve maximum economy in the most comprehensive way possible. The proper conditions for a decisive improvement of the national economic result must be created with minimum expenditures.

The following tasks result from this, above all:

--Machinery and installations having an advantageous input-output ratio must be developed and manufactured to guarantee high productivity and effectiveness and to insure a low consumption of materials and energy, machines whose size and weight will permit a minimum of building expenditures.

--More effective building methods and more rational building technologies must be developed at an accelerated pace and must be applied on a broad basis;

--Norms of expenditures and blueprints that can be repeatedly used must be worked out at short notice for investment projects that are being built repeatedly; these norms and blueprints for re-use must be given state approval, be strictly implemented and be regularly brought up to the latest standards.

A most meaningful employment of all means in the interest of our policy requires that the use of budgeted funds for projects outside the plan must be consistently prevented. It is likewise important to stop determinedly any type of waste, particularly in the outfitting of buildings and installations as well as in erecting auxiliary and secondary plants.

The presently envisaged building times for individual projects must be shortened considerably--on an average by at least one-third to one-half. It is important in this spirit to start fewer new investment projects and to employ forces in a concentrated manner. The enterprises of the investment goods industry and the building industry must technologically prepare the building and assembly processes in a thorough manner. A more rational interweaving of the building and outfitting processes must be achieved through a broader application of comprehensive fixed-cycle and conveyor-belt production techniques. This also constitutes the main road to perceptibly cutting the volume of uncompleted investments in the national economy.

Compulsory sets of norms must be worked out at short notice and applied to the planning, balancing, preparation and implementation of investment projects.

All investment projects must be brought to full production capability in a concentrated manner within decidedly shorter deadlines than previously. Even more attention must be devoted to the timely preparation and qualification of the working people who are to operate the new machinery and plants. The same thing applies to the material-technical insurance of production and to the sale of the products. Investment projects must be designed, erected and commissioned in such a manner as to increasingly better insure protection from accidents, breakdowns, explosions and fires.

4. The initiatives in the "Beautify Our Cities and Communities--Join In" competition will be promoted purposefully.

By means of the socially useful multifaceted activities of the population, material reserves are to be tapped in excess of the plan in order to create additional assets for improving working and living conditions.

The initiatives are particularly focused toward:

--Additional projects for improving the working and living conditions in the cities and villages and

--Increasing drinking water supplies in the rural areas.

To these projects, as before, the principle applies that they must be implemented without recourse to state-budgeted funds of materials, equipment and building capacities.

It is important to develop purposefully the further cooperation of city and community councils with the combines and enterprises in creating joint institutions.

5. A decisive improvement of the effectiveness of investments requires higher quality for their management and planning.

The decisive criterium of the standard of management is the extent to which it is possible to rapidly achieve a high increase in the national income and national economic final product from each invested mark. Consistent implementation of the plan, businesslike analysis with clear conclusions, accurate accounting of what has been achieved, generalization of the best experiences and full assertion of personal responsibility--these are important principles of management activities. This applies to the ministers, directors general, works managers, chairmen of the councils of the bezirke and kreise as well as to all others bearing responsibilities in the investment process. The planning and evaluation of the performance of enterprises in the investment goods industry and the building industry, including the design institutions, must be changed. It will more strongly promote national economically effective solutions with minimum expenditures as well as the completion of the planned investment projects in keeping with time and quality requirements. The personal material interest of the working people in adhering to the planned expenditures and commissioning deadlines must be enhanced. This equally applies to an early achievement of the planned performance targets.

It is necessary for a decisive increase in the effectiveness of investment and building activities to even more consistently manage and plan projects in the construction industry in a uniform manner. This also requires the substantial stepping up of the capacity of the centrally managed building combines and the expansion of central state planning to all investment balance sheets, the unity of the plan, of building and equipment balance sheets and of contracts must be established at all levels of the state and economy on the basis of the state investment plan and the national economic lists of items [volkswirtschaftliche titellisten]. This is indispensable in order to assert everywhere strict order and qualified management in investment activities.

Each manager and labor collective, all those participating in the investment process are called upon to contribute vigorously to its higher effectiveness. The creative work of the design, building and assembling collective constitutes the solid guarantee for the further successful solution of this essential problem of economic and social progress of the GDR.

U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS INFLUENCES SENATE SALT RATIFICATION

LD302332 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to leaked information, the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Senate is preparing to take a stand against the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The as of yet unpublished statement of the committee describes the Soviet-U.S. agreement as unequal and uncontrollable, saying that it does not serve U.S. national security interests. In the final instance, the stand of the military committee cannot determine the fate of SALT II.

This is the second news item from Washington this week relating to the fate of the SALT treaty, which does not bode well. In the first half of the week the plenary session of Senate placed the taxation of oil profits on its agenda, and this, because of the complex nature of the problem, makes a vote on SALT II this year improbable.

For months it has been noticeable that even in those U.S. circles which prepare the political decisions, the influence has been growing of those who are playing for time, if nothing more. Even in public opinion, the circle has grown of those who want to create a direct connection between the conflict centers of strategic weapon limitation problems and other problems of international politics.

The logic of all this could be demonstrated by the fact that the USSR's honest intention of peace is the socialist political activity in all those places in the world where, for this or that reason, the United States is faring badly.

This logic leads one to conclude that the Iranian revolution and the crisis that has developed in relations between Tehran and Washington as a result of the revolution do have an influence on U.S. legislators, even during the final judgement of the SALT treaty.

From the beginning, President Carter and his government have been advising the senators to examine and assess the treaty by itself, because that is the only realistic way to approach it. However, the weight of Carter's word has not increased in recent days. In has not increased, in the eyes of serious analysts, because he got himself into the Iranian crisis when, wrongly assessing the possible consequences, he permitted the overthrown shah to enter the United States. The mass information media merely asks: What kind of president is it who gets into such a spot?

Nobody knows today what way out Washington will be able to find from its Tehran impasse, nor what will be the U.S. political positions at the end of this contest that is being fought with unusual means. But there is no doubt that this process exerts a considerable influence on the ratification of SALT--both as regards the time when the senators will vote, and the stand which they will take.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD031140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, has left for the capital of Poland to participate in the meeting of the Defense Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Among those seeing him off was Col Gen Yuriy Naumenko, representative in Hungary of the Command of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

HUSZAR LEAVES FOR CEMA TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD031938 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 3 (MTI)--A delegation led by Istvan Huszar, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Presidential Council, left for Moscow on Monday to attend the 21st session of the CMEA Planning and Cooperation Committee.

GYENES RETURNS AFTER DISCUSSIONS IN ROME

LD010050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Andras Gyenes has returned from Italy. The member of the party secretariat paid a 3-day visit to Rome at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee. He held discussions with Bufalini and Napolitano, members of the leadership, and with many other leaders of the Italian fraternal party. In the exchange of views they discussed cooperation between the two parties and the international communist movement.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

LD011740 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 30 (MTI)--The 6th meeting of the Hungarian-Libyan Economic Cooperation Commission ended today in Budapest with the signing of a protocol.

The sides reviewed development in bilateral economic contacts and assigned the main areas of future cooperation. The chief Hungarian export items for Libya are cattle, hatching eggs, shoes, textiles, portal equipments and electric meters. Besides, Hungary has been offering significant assistance to Libya in the form of brains: Hungarian engineers have already designed railways, milk factories, research institutes, schools and sewerage. On the basis of reciprocal interests, Hungarians are participating in oil, industrial, railway building, telephone network, school building, agricultural, water management and industrial projects in Libya.

Under technical-scientific cooperation agreements, Libyan scholarship-holders receive training in Hungary. At present some 300 Hungarian experts are working in Libya, most of them in health institutions. The recently signed protocol envisages a rise in the number of Libyan scholarship-holders to Hungary, as well as of Hungarian experts to Libya.

The protocol was signed for Hungary by Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and for Libya by Minister of Economy Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif, co-chairmen of the Mixed Commission. The Libyan minister was received by Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker. Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif paid calls also to Ministers of Construction and Urban Development Abrahim Kalman and of light industry Mrs Janos Keseru.

TU COUNCIL URGES INCREASED YOUTH PARTICIPATION

LD271122 Budapest MTI in English 0611 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 26 (MTI)--The financial situation of young workers and the welfare benefits enjoyed by them have improved. Besides, disparity in wages has decreased. The above was established by the Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) in its meeting held Monday to discuss trade unions' youth policy activities.

The presidium also established that wage disparity which had been to the disadvantage of youths has ceased, in general. The removal of such inequality is related also to the fact that wage increments at enterprises (?are no) more linked to performance.

The SZOT top body pointed out that young people should be growingly inducted into trade union movement, especially because the percentage of young trade union officials has declined from 23.6 to 20.8 since the last elections.

Improving relations between plants and schools, enterprising activities and intiatives aimed at briefing those facing the choice of career have greatly helped young people in selecting an appropriate career. Nevertheless, it continues to form a serious obstacle that commonly [few words indistinct] certain trades and little social recognition is accorded to physical work. Social recognition should gradually find expression also in financial reward.

The conditions for skilled workers' training have improved with the introduction of uniform text books which are better suited to the present-day requirements. In addition, classrooms, training workshops and hostels have become more modern.

Likewise, the conditions for practical training at enterprises have improved more than those of school training. What is the most important now is that leaders of economic, plitical and social organizations bring up [word indistinct] young entrants in a planned manner throughout the five-year period of initial career. It is a welcome fact--noted the SZOT Presidium--that more young people than their overall relative [words indistinct] part in professional courses and studying in evening and correspondence courses of secondary schools. At the same time, the SZOT body pointed out that there are almost 70,000 young workers who did not finish the 8 elementary clases at the compulsory school age. Trade unions, too, must work increasingly to end such phenomenon.

Cooperating with the organs of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, trade unions should strive to induct young people into public life. Forums of workshop democracy provide highly suitable opportunity for them all to realize that their personal assertion, improvement of their living and working conditions are closely linked with the development of socialist society and with the outcome of their own work.

The SZOT Presidium urged trade unions to improve their cooperation with the Communist Youth Union with a view to tackling the above-mentioned tasks.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN, IRAQI AMBASSADORS--Budapest, November 29 (MTI)--On Thursday Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kara Abdelaziz, new envoy of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Hungary, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Muhammad Husayn ash-Shami, new envoy of the Republic of Iraq to Hungary, who presented their credentials. Present on the occasion was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD]

FINNISH AMBASSADOR--Budapest, November 26 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received an introductory call from Osmo Tapani Vaeinoelae, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotenitary of the Republic of Finland to Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1923 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD]

YOUTH DAILY SUMS UP CARTER'S REMARKS ON IRAN

AU031732 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 30 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WASHINGTON--ON WEDNESDAY AT 2100 LOCAL TIME--THAT IS, ON THURSDAY AT 0300 WARSAW TIME--PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE. THE CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS RELAYED BY ALL U.S. TV STATIONS AND A NUMBER OF FOREIGN TV STATIONS, WAS THE FIRST SINCE THE ERUPTION OF THE IRANIAN CRISIS AND WAS WHOLLY DEVOTED TO IT.

The President opened it by reading a statement consisting of three basic elements: 1) The American people will not give in to acts of terrorism; 2) The U.S. administration will use every available means to have the crisis solved peacefully and to have the hostages held in the U.S. Tehran Embassy released. The U.S. Government wants a peaceful solution to the conflict, but if that fails it will resort to other available means. Responsibility for the serious situation that will result from such a turn of events will wholly devolve on the Iranian authorities; 3) Dependence on oil imports is the weakness of the United States. All possible steps will be taken to reduce that dependence, which in the United States is bound to mean restrictions on the consumption of oil, among other measures.

Replying to questions, THE PRESIDENT WAS CLEARLY TRYING TO AVOID THREATS AND DID NOT AT ANY TIME AT ALL USE SUCH TERMS AS "MILITARY MEANS" AND "CONFRONTATION." Asked by a journalist whether, as commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces, he could say what steps are envisaged or prepared against Iran, Carter repeated the expressions contained in his introductory statement, namely, that the government prefers a peaceful solution to the crisis, although it reserves for itself the right to take other forms of action if necessary to defend U.S. citizens.

Carter refused to answer questions on any deadlines, saying merely that he fully realizes that the lives of the hostages may depend on his actions. He also said that he will exert no pressure on the former shah to leave the United States, but added that the U.S. administration had been informed that the former shah would leave the country as soon as his health allows.

COMMENTATOR TAKES ISSUE WITH SWEDEN'S 'ANTI-POLISH' ACTIONS

AU232210 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Nov 79 p 8 AU

[A.W. Wysocki article: "Who and What Is Upsetting Polish-Swedish Cooperation?"]

[Text] Polish-Swedish passenger traffic without visas is in a bad way. We are all the more sorry to make this statement because it was ZYCIE WARSZAWY that had advocated the abolition of visas to make obvious for the two nations the reality of the most crucial ideas of the CSCE Final Act before the document was actually signed.

The abolition of visas in the passenger traffic between Poland and Sweden was not easy for many natural reasons. The Polish-Swedish accord in that regard was received by us as an important example of real possibilities for constructive cooperation between states with different social systems. It was received in the same way as the Polish-Austrian visa accord. Since those days not tens of thousands but hundreds of thousands of persons have taken advantage of the opportunity to visit the "people across the Baltic" to mutual benefit, we hope.

Unfortunately, some influential people not only dislike that no-visa traffic, but even try to interfere with it.

Hence the increasing efforts, especially in the past few weeks, to at least halt the free tourist traffic and perhaps even to cancel it altogether. Thus the periodically arranged hue and cry practiced by large sections of the Swedish press, radio and television and very specific difficulties and unfriendly gestures demonstrated by the Swedish authorities and above all by the Swedish police. The lead in this goes to the notorious secret police SAPO, which, perhaps because of its various failures and because of criticism on the part of the Swedish people, tries to take revenge on Polish tourists.

It is sad that it looks among young people, above all students, for its victims, who come to Sweden full of good will to study the country and the people in the same way as the other young people who come to Sweden from other parts of Europe. Unfortunately, the reception they meet with is not always the one one could expect, at least on the basis of the reception accorded to Swedish tourists and guests in Poland.

Let us note at this point that not all of those guests and tourists from the two countries are angels. There are tourists who believe that tourism means drinking, whoring and black marketing. We cannot laud or tolerate the blackmarket. Other negative features of Polish-Swedish mass tourism, which are the features of mass tourism everywhere, at times require intervention by the agencies of law and order. However, the point is that intervention in such cases should be legally justified, reasonable and compatible with the general practices used in relations with citizens from other countries.

What is now increasingly taking place in Sweden is arrests of detention of Polish citizens under various pretexts, which is being done in a form we cannot accept. That was the case in the beginning of November with a group of young people from Poland who tried to sell paintings to Swedes. We do not know to what extent their activity was against Swedish regulations and customs, but we do know that it was in no case a reason for the scandalous manner in which these people were treated by the Swedish authorities and above all by SAPO.

The incredible brutality and riff-raff behavior shown toward those young people from Poland by Swedish police--in uniforms and in plainclothes--were bad substitutes for the evidence to back the very serious accusations which they made. The "circles" marked on the maps found on those young people were supposed to indicate "secret military objectives" and... an old streetcar ticket from Warsaw was presented as the "key evidence" of the espionage activities of the young people arrested in a camping chalet. Later that ticket was reproduced by the entire Swedish press. EXPRESS WIECZORNY has recently written about that equally astonishing and sad incident and we have no intention of once again presenting the various sensational details.

In the end those young people were cleared of the charge of espionage, but this does not at all means that we can ignore that anti-Polish action by the Swedish police, especially since it is just one of a whole number of harassments administered to Polish tourists. It is enough to recall the annoyances to which Polish Boy Scouts were exposed in the Stockholm harbor, which they visited during the summer when sailing in the Baltic. It is enough to recall the veritable roundups of Polish students in Sweden during the summer when they tried, like thousands of other students, to obtain various casual jobs to earn more money for trips around the country. Most European students spend their summer vacations in this way and no one, except for the Swedish police, sees in that any threat or at least a "threat" of such magnitude as to justify the--let us repeat--brutal and riff-raff treatment of young people, who were often refused such an elementary right as the right to get in touch with their own consulate.

The question arises: What is the idea and what is the purpose of a series of such actions by the Swedish authorities?

Insofar as we know that question was put by the Polish authorities in a very resolute form through diplomatic channels to the Swedish ambassador in Poland and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Stockholm.

Swedish diplomacy--and we would like to believe it--states that it has no intention of violating the nature of the no-visas accord. Unfortunately, the explanations that the actions in question are on the local and police levels are not convincing. It is hard to imagine that in a country with such a perfect administration as Sweden one department does not know what the other does or that one department sabotages the other.

The intensification of the cases in question in the past few weeks attests to bad will, unfortunately. If so, why does the Swedish side not openly state: We do not want any no-visas traffic with Poland?

Of course, the relevant accord can be repudiated, and there is no reason why the Polish side should want to unilaterally adhere to such an accord.

However, the question which we allow ourselves now to publicly state is: Who will be happy with such a decision and who will be worried by it?

For whom will it be advantageous and for whom will it be tantamount to turning the clock back and to abandoning the just idea of understanding, cooperation and improved international relations?

All the forces that have been bent for a long time on upsetting and deteriorating the atmosphere in Europe will certainly be happy over such a turn of events.

The "espionage" angle so assiduously promoted by SAPO is nothing new in international relations. It was a specific trick with specific results, also in the sphere of socio-moral sentiments [as published], during the period of the cold war in particular.

In view of that, it is superfluous to show in detail who is to benefit by the climate in which Polish "tourist spies" are supposed to "threaten" Sweden's security.

Actually, what kind of "supersecret military facts" can Polish students and boy scouts try to find in Sweden, which is a neutral country?

Perhaps one of the descendants of the Vasa dynasty who lives in Poland is preparing a revenge for Swedish forays and invasions and will pretend to the Swedish crown?

You could laugh it all off but for the fact that the Swedish practices vis-a-vis our countrymen are no laughing matter. On the contrary, those practices will have affected all our mutual relations, which have been developing most favorably and fruitfully, especially in this decade. Our daily devotes much space to the development of economic, cultural and scientific cooperation between our countries and we are sincerely pleased with any progress in that sphere. That is why we would like the sorry subject of the inexplicable and inconsiderate conduct of the Swedish authorities vis-a-vis our countrymen to disappear from our daily and from Polish-Swedish relations.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU031015 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Communique on 26-28 November visit by Lebanese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus]

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Fu'ad Butrus, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Lebanon paid an official visit to Romania 26-28 November 1979.

During this time, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received the Lebanese deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. On that occasion, the Lebanese guest conveyed to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, a friendly message from the president of the Republic of Lebanon, Elias Sarkis, as well as best wishes for personal health and happiness, and wishes for well-being and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people. The Lebanese minister also expressed his government's great appreciation for the political support granted by Romania to Lebanon, in the interests of preserving that country's national independence and territorial integrity. The Lebanese minister also expressed his deep thanks--on behalf of Lebanon, of the Lebanese people--for the friendly and warm position regarding the situation in Lebanon which was expressed in the report presented at the 12th RCP Congress. The president of Romania conveyed in his turn the best wishes for good health and personal happiness to the president of Lebanon and wishes for peace and progress to the friendly Lebanese people.

During the official talks, the two foreign ministers emphasized with satisfaction the upward course of the Romanian-Lebanese relations. They highlighted the multiple possibilities of amplification and diversification of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. In this respect, the necessity was emphasized of intensifying the contacts between the two countries and especially the summit ones.

The two sides decided to analyze the possibility of extending the trade exchange accord and of concluding an accord of cultural exchanges. The discussions in connection with these documents are to be continued by the interested institutions in the two countries.

Fu'ad Butrus noted with satisfaction the interest evinced by the Romanian party in the participation, upon mutually advantageous bases, in the future program of reconstruction and development of Lebanon, in various domains of interest.

Exchanging views on the current international problems, the foreign ministers of the two countries stressed the necessity of strict observance by all states of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and settlement of all disputes on right and equitable bases, which allows for the development of a policy meant to secure international peace, stability and collaboration, the affirmation of each nation's right to free, unhampered development.

Examining the Middle East situation, the two foreign ministers voiced their conviction that the establishment of global, just and lasting peace in that region can only be achieved through Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in June 1967 and through the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and to the formation of an independent Palestinian state, through securing the right of all countries and peoples in the region to independence and security.

Referring to the situation in Lebanon, the Romanian foreign minister reaffirmed his government's support to the legal authorities in that country for the integrity, unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon. Likewise, the two ministers stressed the imperious necessity to secure the complete implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No 425 of regarding the south of Lebanon, the need for action in order to overcome all obstacles hampering its implementation, and especially in order to put an end to the aggressive military actions of Israel in that region and to the sufferings of the population in the south of the country.

The two ministers stressed the importance for international peace and understanding of the implementation of security and cooperation in Europe and emphasized the link between European security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. The Romanian and Lebanese foreign ministers also emphasized that the general interests of the peoples, of international peace and security demand, among other things, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, the democratization of interstate relations, the growing UN role in the contemporary life.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Lebanon, invited the Romanian foreign affairs minister to pay an official visit to the Republic of Lebanon. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date is to be established subsequently by joint agreement.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO UN ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

AU031017 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and UN General Assembly Chairman Salim A. Salim on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People--date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the "International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People," on behalf of Socialist Romania and of all my country's people, I want to reassert through this message our active support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people for fulfilling their legitimate aspirations for and right to a free and independent development in their own national state.

As a country in the Balkans, nearby the Mediterranean and therefore in the vicinity of the Middle East, Romania is deeply concerned over the developments in that area. Romania militates consistently for the political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the achievement of a global, just and lasting peace conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the solving of the Palestinian people's question in keeping with its right to self-determination--inclusive of the setting up of a state of its own--to the ensurance of the independence, integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the area. We declare most firmly for the settlement of the Palestinian people's question without which a durable climate of peace, quiet and security in the Middle East cannot be conceived.

I consider that at present intensified efforts and energetic action are more necessary than ever before for finding the ways allowing for the participation of all countries and sides concerned in the solving of all questions in that area.

In this respect we consider that of great importance would be the organization, under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations Organization, of an international meeting--either through the convening of the Geneva Conference or in another form--to be attended by all the interested countries, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the two cochairmen of the Geneva Conference--the Soviet Union and the United States--and by other states if necessary.

We consider that everything possible must be done so that the Palestinian people can see its vested aspirations fulfilled after living in an independent state of its own, so that it may concentrate, in peace and quiet, its efforts on free development on the road of economic and social progress.

Likewise, we consider that firmer action must be undertaken for an end to the worrying developments in Lebanon to insure the integrity and independence of that country.

The settlement of the Middle East issues--particularly on the Palestinian question--would exert a powerful influence on the whole international climate, would go down as a major contribution to the strengthening of confidence among peoples, of stability and detente, of world peace.

As for Romania, she will do her utmost in order to bring her contribution to the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East issues, to the achievement of global peace in the area.

I consider that the United Nations can and must play a more active role in resolving the Middle East conflict and I express the conviction that it will take more energetic action toward that goal to resolve politically all conflicts and tensions still existing in various parts of the world, thus fulfilling the hopes and expectations of all peoples for a climate of tranquility, peace and broad and fruitful international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

AMBASSADOR TO UN CRITICIZES POLICY OF HEGEMONY

AU030905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0803 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 3/12/1979--Taking the floor within the debates in the UN General Assembly Political Committee at the time entitled "Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations", the Romanian representative, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu pointed out that the abolition of the obsolete policy of hegemony in all its forms is taday an acute, objective demand, a primordial desideratum of all peoples of the world. In this perspective, Romania's representative said, we have hailed the initiative of the Soviet Union to call the attention of the UN General Assembly to the problem of inadmissiblity of the policy of hegemonism in international relations.

Romania, which declares and acts firmly for the improvement of the political climate internationally, he said, considers the liquidation of the policy of hegemony for the affirmation and consolidation of real detente internationally, for the correct and constructive settlement of the major issues facing mankind, the consolidation of inter-state confidence and collaboration, for the cause of peace and freedom in the world, The speaker pointed out that everything possible must be done for the policy of strength and dictate to be renounced for ever in international life, just like the immixture in internal affairs of other states, the policy of spheres of influence and hegemony. An end should be put forever to the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist domination, by promoting a policy grounded upon the principles of international life. He pointed out that the policy of hegemony is the more dangerous as it blends with the tendencies of redivision of the world into spheres of influence and domination which endanger the people's freedom, generates conflicts, hotbeds of tension and war.

Romania, the speaker stated--always condemned most energetically the attempts at subordinating and dominating other states, at imposing on them how to organize their life and what orientations to adopt internally or internationally, what relations to develop.

In unabated steadiness and resolution, Romania has declared and campaigns against this policy, for the affirmation of what is its opposite--the policy of observing the national sovereignty and independence equality of rights of the states, non-interference in internal affairs and every people's right to develop free, according to its legitimate aspirations and interests. Pointing out that the whole external policy of Romania relies on these principles in the relations with all states with no exception at all and is aimed at their generalization throughout the world, the speaker mentioned that one of its expressions is the writing down of these principles in the treaties of friendship and cooperation and in the joint solemn statements signed by Romania with over 50 states.

The Romanian delegation considers that the UNO is bound to categorically reject the policy of hegemony as incompatible with the obligations taken by states by virtue of the Charter--stated the speaker in conclusion, voicing the hope that by the decisions adopted at this time the General Assembly will make a contribution to the efforts for the elimination of all tendencies and instances of hegemony, to the consolidation of detente and friendly cooperation among all countries.

BURTICA HEADS COMMISSION WITH USSR'S KATUSHEV IN BUCHAREST

AU032125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/12/1979--A working meeting between the chairmen of the two parties of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration started in Bucharest on Monday.

The Romanian delegation is led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and the Soviet delegation by K. F. Katushev, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman for the Soviet Union of the commission.

In the spirit of the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, the two parties of the commission analysed tangible measures for the steady expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Soviet goods exchanges and economic cooperation.

SCINTEIA VIEWS TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS

AU172015 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Gabriela Bondoc article: "Under the Sign of Deepening the Traditional Friendship between the Romanian People and the USSR Peoples"]

[Text] At the initiative of the RCP, the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR (ARLUS) was created 35 years ago on 12 November 1944. ARLUS is an organization of a civic nature designed to contribute to expanding the exchange of cultural-artistic values and to a better mutual knowledge and to developing friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Created only a few months after the victory of the revolution of the anti-imperialist, antifascist, national and social liberation in Romania, the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association was an eloquent expression of the feelings of friendship and solidarity of the Romanian people with the peoples of the Soviet Union, feelings which were consistently promoted by the RCP ever since the difficult years of its illegal status.

As is known, in 1934 the RCP set up the political-cultural organization "USSR Friends" designed to promote relations of friendship and solidarity in our country with the party created by Lenin, with the first worker and peasant state, in the belief that the development of such relations is of great importance for both states and for the cause of peace. Prohibited shortly after its creation, that organization was replaced by "The Society for Maintaining Cultural Relations Between Romania and the USSR." This society was active on and off under various names until 1938. These organizations informed the broad masses in Romania of the constructive work performed by the Soviet peoples and promoted good neighborliness and alliance with the USSR.

It is known that by heroically overcoming the persecution of the military-fascist dictatorship, the RCP untiringly struggled against aggressive preparations, against involving Romania in the anti-Soviet war and for asserting the feelings of friendship characterizing the Romanian people.

After 23 August 1944, while the struggles jointly waged by the Romanian and Soviet soldiers for defeating fascism consolidated Romanian-Soviet friendship, from its very creation ARLUS carried out an extensive and fruitful activity in our country to publicize the achievements recorded by the Soviet peoples in the construction of communism. It stimulated relations of all-round cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

ARLUS and the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association--APSR--that operates in the USSR, are carrying out an extensive and systematic exchange of exhibitions, lectures, documentation material, books, publications, art reproductions, movies and so forth through which the two organizations are mutually making known the achievements recorded by the two countries in the economic, scientific and cultural fields and in other spheres of activity of socialist and communist construction and in foreign policy. The exchange of visits between delegations including representatives of the public, scientific, literary life, of workers, peasants and intellectuals who also contribute to deepening their mutual knowledge. The broad range of actions taken by the two organizations reflect the relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the RCP and CPSU, between the Romanian people and the Soviet people.

The way ARLUS's activity and role is appreciated by the Romanian party and state is reflected in the message addressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the 30th anniversary of the association. The message reads as follows: "The activity carried out by ARLUS expresses in a specific manner the state policy consistently promoted by Socialist Romania, a policy which focuses its international activity on friendship, cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and with all socialist countries and on constantly making efforts aimed at strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and at increasing the influence and prestige of socialism in the world."

In turn, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his message sent on the same occasion that the Soviet people are sincerely rejoicing at the achievements recorded by the Romanian working people under the Communist Party's leadership in building the socialist society. It continued: "We highly appreciate the contribution ARLUS is making to strengthening relations between the Romanian and Soviet peoples."

The very successes recorded by the two countries in their work of building socialism and communism constitutes a strong factor for constantly expanding and deepening our cooperation at the most varied levels.

As is known, the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship have a lasting basis in the community of systems, ideologies and goals which are inspiring our peoples who are continuously developing their fruitful cooperation. This cooperation is expanding with every passing year on the basis of the principles of mutual esteem and respect reasserted in the declaration on continuously developing cooperation and fraternal friendship between the RCP and the CPSU, signed 3 years ago at the summit level.

In conformity with the general policy practiced by our party and state of deepening friendship with all the socialist countries, of peace and international cooperation, ARLUS will continue to make its contribution to constantly strengthening relations of friendship and solidarity with the CPSU, with the Soviet Union and with the Soviet working people in the interests of both our peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

PRESIDENT OF TOGO REPUBLIC RECEIVES RCP OFFICIAL

AU291930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 29 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Lome, (AGERPRES), 29/11/1979--Ion Tudor, alternate member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the Special Congress of the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, was received by Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the party, president of the Republic of Togo.

In behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, the Togolese head of state was conveyed a message of greetings on the occasion. President Eyadema conveyed his greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu, best wishes of success and wishes of prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

On the occasion, they highlighted the good relations existing between the R.C.P. and the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, between the two countries, as well as the joint wish to work for the development of these relations of friendship and collaboration in the future, too.

Likewise, the Romanian representative met the permanent director of the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, Ayte Gachin Mivedor, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, as well as the minister of rural planning, Samon Kortho.

REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT ACTIVITIES

Ceausescu at Meeting 28 November

AU281630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], today chaired the meeting of the SUF National Council Executive Bureau.

The Executive Bureau discussed and approved the guidelines for admitting individual members beginning 1 December 1979, and the setting up and operation of the SUF's own organizations. These guidelines have been formulated in the spirit of proposals made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to increase the role played by the SUF in Romania's sociopolitical life and to increase its organizational framework, proposals which were approved by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and adopted by the plenum of the SUF National Council.

These particularly important measures for constantly improving the democratic framework for the participation of the masses in the leadership of the country's entire socioeconomic life will bring about an improvement in the activity carried out by the SUF, increase its role in uniting all our nation's forces under the party's leadership in the work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

During the meeting, the participants also discussed matters pertaining to the preparation of the SUF congress scheduled to take place at the beginning of next year.

At Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal, the Executive Bureau decided that Comrade Tamara Dobrin will hold the position of executive chairman of the Executive Bureau of the SUF National Council until the next SUF congress.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also presented a number of measures aimed at improving the organization and activity of the commissions of the Executive Bureau of the SUF National Council.

Organization Membership Process

AU011517 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The process of admitting individual members to the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] and setting up SUF's own organizations started today throughout the country. The entire process is being organized by SUF councils under the leadership and guidance of party bodies and organizations. It will take place along with SUF general meetings and local conferences preceding the Second SUF Congress. SUF's own organizations will be set up in villages, towns, residential districts, enterprises and institutions as well as at the level of communes, municipalities and counties. They will admit individual members from among all citizens, regardless of nationality, who, as a rule, are not RCP members, are over 18, recognize the SUF statute and work to attain SUF goals and tasks. SUF's own organizations will elect leading committees in villages, residential districts, enterprises and institutions as well as at the level of communes, towns, Bucharest municipality sectors, the Bucharest Municipality, other municipalities and counties; these committees will carry out their activities along with the SUF councils.

Many working people in Bucharest and throughout the country have applied to SUF initiative committees for membership in SUF's own organizations. In Bucharest, the intitiative committees of the 23 August, Republica and Grivita Rosie enterprises have received hundreds of applications from citizens and three SUF organizations have already been set up in these enterprises. In the Jiu Valley mining units, in Tara Hategului localities, in Hunedoara and other towns of this county, hundreds of citizens--workers, housewives, pensioners, pupils and youth--have expressed the desire to become individual SUF members. Over 600 workers, engineers, technicians and clerks applied for SUF membership at the Argeseana enterprise of Pitesti. SUF organizations were organized there in various enterprise sections and leading committees were elected. Likewise, an initiative committee was set up in the Dumbrava Rosie commune of Neamt County in order to admit individual members to the commune's six SUF organizations.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE CONVENES GNA, LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER

AU300814 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU

[Text] By State Council Decree, the Grand National Assembly [GNA] has been convened for its 10th session of the 6th legislature on 13 December 1979 at 0100 GMT.

The Legislative Chamber of the People's Council has also been convened by Presidential Decree on 12 December 1979. Both decrees are signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

MORE ON SPEECHES BY OFFICIALS TO RCP CONGRESS

Fazekas on Supplies, Minorities

AU291600 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Report on speech by Janos Fazekas, Political Executive Committee member and Minister of Domestic Trade, at the 22 November proceedings of the 12th RCP Congress in Bucharest]

[Text] The characteristic of the general discussions in our congress is the forceful expression of the decision by the communists to implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and their boundless trust in the party's policy. The patriotic enthusiasm of the working people, irrespective of nationality, and their pledges prove our party's strength, the authority the party enjoys among the masses and the unity of all people with the party.

The period since the 11th congress has fully confirmed the realism and correctness of the party policy. Special mention should be made to the extensive activity carried out by the entire party, by its leadership headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu aimed at implementing the decisions adopted. The noteworthy successes recorded in the economic, political, social and scientific-cultural life have created conditions for raising the country onto a new level of development, for improving the well-being of all our people. On this solid and undeniable foundation, I want to express my full agreement with the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the congress, a program document of great theoretical and practical value for the entire domestic and foreign activity carried out by our party and state. The theses in this outstanding report creatively develop the basic ideas contained in the RCP program. The report excellently summarizes our party's experience and that of the workers class, the peasantry, intellectuals and of all working people, irrespective of nationality, gained in the process of socialist construction in the period since the 11th congress, setting forth the targets to which we will continue to devote our work and struggle to implement the lofty ideals of socialism and communism on Romanian soil. I am convinced that this outstanding document was received with satisfaction and approval not only by the public opinion in our country but also internationally.

Stressing that the congress proceedings encompass the country's entire economic, political and sociocultural life, the focus of which continues to be man and his needs, the speaker said: The role played by commodity supplies to the people in our party and state policy of improving the living standard is very well known. As minister of domestic trade, I have the honor to report to the congress that the working people in the trade field have fulfilled the tasks incumbent upon them under the current 5-year plan up to now. In the first 4 years we have sold goods worth 703 billion lei, that is, 1.2 billion more than the provisions for that period. During these years the growth of sales was 9.4 percent, that is, higher than the 8.8 percent envisaged for the 1976-80 period. These achievements were due to the 32 percent increase in the people's wages, compared with the 20 percent initially envisaged and due to the party's investment policy, a fact that permitted our national economy to now have a modern and well-developed consumer goods industry capable of fully meeting the people's most varied requirements. On this basis, more than 300,000 products and product varieties are being sold through the trade network in towns and villages compared to the 130,000 some 10-12 years ago, so that we have every justification for saying that our country's people are better fed today, are better clothed and enjoy better living conditions and greater well-being, thus bringing it closer to the economically developed countries.

Food consumption in our country has reached 3,240 calories per capita, internationally viewed as the optimal consumption level. Hence the major concern in the field of foodstuffs is to constantly improve the structure of food stocks. For this purpose, the programs that have been approved envisage important increases in meat and meat products, in fish, milk, cheese, butter, eggs, edible oil, sugar and other such foodstuffs. At the same time, the consumption of fresh and processed vegetables will amount to 160 kg per capita in 1980 and will increase to 190-200 kilograms by 1985, thus placing Romania among the first countries in the world as regards the consumption of vegetables--a factor of essential importance in insuring a rationally-scientific food supply.

Referring to other important aspects of improving the living standard, the speaker further stressed the contribution made in this respect by the Council for Coordinating the Supply Activity and Services to the People, set up upon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, as a government body with subordinate councils at a country, municipal and city level. This council incorporates at the central and local level all representatives entrusted with the task to supply markets with products. The council has had positive results in formulating the development programs for domestic trade and rendering services to the people; it has systematically followed how the ministries, the centrals and enterprises have delivered goods for the people's supply, how services have been rendered.

Following the criticism voiced by the party secretary general, who asked us to see to it that the system of contracts for the sale of goods involves not only the commodity expert but also the masses of working people, a council of consumer representatives has been set up in each country, municipality and city. This council takes an active part together with trade enterprises in selecting goods and testing new products intended to be the subject of contracts, and participates in contracting commodities for sale. As for public services, which will amount to some 42 billion lei this year, I want to mention that they have developed at an average annual rate of more than 11 percent and in certain cases even at a higher rate in the current 5-year plan.

Assessing our activity in a critical manner, we have to admit that, although results have generally been positive, there are still shortcomings which create dissatisfaction among consumers. Facts show that not all varieties of goods are always available in stores: Subjective reasons are to blame for their late appearance on the market. Shortcomings still exist in the location of trade network units and in public utilities; it is difficult to eliminate these shortcomings also because the investment plan in this field has not been fulfilled. Although there has been progress in scientific studies on consumption needs, this activity still needs to be further improved. We are determined to apply all our energy--as a matter of fact programs in this respect have already been worked out--to improving the trade activity and public utilities to match the conditions created so that we will be better able to meet the needs of consumers.

The speaker then presented essential aspects of the program-directive on improving the living standard and stressed that quantitative increases will be coupled by qualitative improvements in the main sectors of our social life and by the widest civic interest. As far as good consumption is concerned, to maintain the people's vitality and improve their health we have envisaged measures to improve the structure and quality of foodstuffs by insuring a greater variety of highly nutritive products. At the same time, a great number of nonfood products will be produced and sold, based especially on the utilization of our country's raw materials; we have envisaged a general increase of 42.4 percent in these products, which will be produced in a great variety.

Concluding this subject, I would like to express warm thanks, on behalf of the Council for Supplies and the Leading Council of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the constant and untiring help he has granted our activity aimed at insuring adequate supplies for the people. I want to stress that the annual and 5-year plans guiding our activity are being drawn up under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. What is important for the realistic nature of these plans is the fact that the people's balance of incomes and expenditure is even, that the people's incomes are covered by goods and we now have enough reserves of foodstuffs and nonfood products available to insure continuous supplies for the people.

The speaker then dwelt on some ideas regarding the party's nationality policy.

Stressing from the very beginning that the achievement of national and social equality between the Romanian nation and the coinhabiting nationalities is one of the greatest victories of socialist construction in Romania and of our party's struggle to consistently apply its Marxist nationality policy in all fields, the speaker said:

"Man has to feel at home somewhere in this world"--said one of the great classics of Hungarian literature, Aron Tamasi, who was born among the Szeklers [Transylvanian Hungarians]. The Hungarian nationality feels at home once and for all here, in this beautiful country, our communist fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania. This should be known also by all those who through publications in Western Europe are trying again to discredit our socialist sociopolitical regime by talking falsely about an alleged forced Romanization of the Hungarian nationality. It is certainly clear for everyone that where there is political, economic and social democracy, where there is democracy in the field of developing culture, of using one's mother tongue and education in the mother tongue of the given nationality, one cannot speak of denationalization. Denationalization takes place in such places where there is no democracy, thus the slanders of the Western people do not only prove to be directed against communism, but they also lack any logic and we refute such slanders categorically. Any attempt at weakening our unity around the RCP and to create dissention between the Romanian people and the Hungarian nationality is useless and doomed to fail. We have achieved everything together and we will continue to defend all our revolutionary achievements together. The unity and fraternity between the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities is the driving force of Socialist Romania's progress.

I want to express my complete agreement with all the congress documents and to state that I will struggle as the party's soldier and act with all my determination to implement them. I also wholeheartedly support the reelection of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the position of party secretary general. I am convinced that this unanimous election desired by all our people will mean the further application of a creative political line, the promotion of a renovating spirit in all spheres of the socioeconomic and political life and our country's firm advance on the course to socialism and communism, the resolute continuation of our foreign policy, the further assertion of the principle of democratic centralism, collective work at all levels, the consistent development of socialist democracy, of legality and of a spirit of equity, the direct participation of all working people in the leadership of the society, a closer link between party cadres and organizations and the masses, an increased social leading role of the workers class and an increased leading role of the party, principles which have been promoted with the same energy by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the entire activity carried out by our party and state.

In conclusion, the speaker said in Hungarian:

Esteemed comrades, thank you for your amiable attention; I wish all of you work energy, health and great success in socialist construction. Long live friendship and fraternity between the Romanians and Hungarians!

Popescu Address

AU291300 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee Propaganda and Media Section and delegate of the Iasi County Party Committee at the 12th RCP Congress on 21 November]

[Text] In order to define the essence of the balance sheet with which the RCP comes to this congress--after 35 years of rule--it should be edifying enough, I think, to say that it has turned Romania into one of the most dynamic contemporary societies and, at the same time, into a completely free and sovereign country. I find it superfluous to demonstrate what this means for a nation which has lived through centuries of backwardness and which for long periods of time had to bear the painful and humiliating yoke of foreign domination.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report and the other documents of the 12th congress constitute a genuine creative elaboration of the party program adopted at the 11th congress. This is the first time that our party has had such a laboriously worked out program of solutions for all the foreseeable issues of the next decade, when Socialist Romania's modernization will be confronted with dangerous, often even dramatic, contradictory process in the world economy and politics. This reflects a noble spirit of national responsibility, a realistic daring and revolutionary concept, in a word, scientific socialism itself, seriously and competently promoted by our party. This is a social work, truly monumental in its complexity and a lucid, mathematical but also romantic vision, in which we can discern the lines of thinking of its initiator and chief architect--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who is living the destinies of this nation not only with the highest communist and patriotic, passionate, I would say, intensity, but who is also the epicenter of the great earth movements of the world, placed there by his well-known international political vocation.

In all the above one cannot fail to note, as a common denominator, the force and greatness of the Romanian people's thinking and work. The impartial authority of facts and figures and cold logic, and not merely a natural sentiment, justify my claim that, although living in a small country, we are the sons of a great people.

The Romanian people, conscious of the historic requirements of our times, has decided--without much clamor, but determinedly and tenaciously--to finally come out into the light and to join the prosperous nations of the world. It is a great honor to belong to this mature, enlightened and brave people--and there is no sacrifice that this people does not deserve from us all.

The averred purpose of the programs we will adopt--the speaker continued--is not the accumulation of material goods and power per se; it is not vain competition with the senseless consumer society, but the achievement of a new quality of life for the people. Naturally, we hope that our people will have everything they need and not suffer and deprivation. However, the quality of life does not mean physiological satisfaction alone, but also the joy of moral dignity, of intellectual accomplishment, the pleasure of knowledge and of the sensibilities that nature gave us.

In crystallizing the new quality of life, along with the producers of material goods--the modest demiurges of the bases of the socialist civilization--the men of culture, artists, ideologists and propagandists have a broad field in which to exercise their social function, to prove their necessity and usefulness, and to fulfill the role that history offers them now more than ever before. The free man, who has followed the path of the revolution to the new stage of the social condition offered by socialism, must enjoy life at a far more elevated level than the individual chained to the pitiless mechanism of capitalism. He has the right to savor the beauty of great and profound ideas, and the majesty of all man-made beauties; he has the right to live in a pleasant atmosphere and to feel permanently respected--respected for his authentic worth--so that in turn he can respect the personality and worth of others, and generously devote himself to his fellowmen, to the collective. This, I think, is the significance of the revolutionary humanism on which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requests us to base our entire suprastructure, the entire society.

We can state with conviction that currently our intellectual life has acquired unprecedented scope; its substance has a profound influence on people's mentality, on their civic position, and on their very material existence. However, as always, with his undeniable lucidity and communist exactingness, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has warned, at this congress, too, against the danger of complacency. Needless to say, the remark was meant for the entire development of society, for the combative spirit of the party and for the general upsurge of socialist labor, but no less for ideology, education, and culture which, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reminded us, fail to keep pace with the dynamics of our revolutionary changes. The report justifiably requests the achievement of a new quality in this area too.

Naturally, our ideological front, directly led by the party has a consistently correct, socialist orientation, and is permanently based on our revolutionary theoretical charter; it participates with all its strength in building the new system, in the political training and activities of the people. However, we should not underestimate the negative phenomena persisting in this area, some of them of very long standing. In many works with theoretical pretensions, one is struck by the tiring repetition of general concepts and theses, the death of ideas, low level of competence and scholastic tone stemming from sparse contact with life, by the lack of originality and creative contribution of the authors.

It would seem that a certain intellectual laziness persists, rationalized by the so-called fear of going wrong, which is all the more disturbing as it runs completely counter to the mobility and boldness in our party's thinking and to its profoundly innovating spirit, not to mention the fact that it does not share in the process of change in the country. There would be no progress if the producers of material goods or our scientists should also pull up sharp in terror at the gates of the new, of the unknown, preferring to repeat again and again what was done before. We must also admit that our propaganda should be better adapted to the international movement of ideas, to contemporary debates on the vital themes of mankind and of the prospects of man and society, as well as on the latest discoveries in the exact sciences. The philosophers, sociologists, economists and the propagandists in general can only justify their profession by proving that they can provide well-documented, convincing and inspired answers to the persistent questions of modern man about himself, his place in the universe, and his relation to nature and to the world.

Our party--the speaker then stressed--is profoundly concerned with improving the ethical make-up of people as social beings. This is given a good deal of attention in the press, radio and television, in books and at various political-educational events. [paragraph continues]

However, the scope of investigations is still rather narrow, and the aspects and facts debated are often insignificant. Generally speaking, the problem is not tackled in a way that is in keeping with the breadth of the moral stature of our people and with the great changes in the public consciousness. We will have to tackle the burning moral problems raised by life head on, smashing the obsolete and damaging burden of the mentalities, customs and behaviors that we are still dragging behind from the old world, strengthening and developing the progressive current of opinions arising from the positions of revolutionary humanism, and turning each citizen into a conscious social militant and a dignified, responsible and logical man.

In the sphere of culture we have a vigorous and elevated artistic movement and authentic and very varied talents--which is only natural for such a gifted people, for the creators of an invaluable and ancient spiritual heritage. We can proudly state that as far as certain genres are concerned we do not feel in any way inferior to countries of great artistic reputation. It is therefore even less justified to ape precisely what is specific to other countries. Naturally, we should share in what is valuable and new in the artistic experience of the world. However, in doing so we should not blur our individuality, but on the contrary, we should enhance the originality of our national creativity. Why should we pretend in our works that we think and feel like others from an esthetic point of view, when in fact we have our own, Romanian, extremely interesting and original perceptions to express, which in themselves can enrich and diversify universal culture. In the past, too, we distinguished ourselves only through our great original artists such as Eminescu and Caragiale, Panait Istrati, Brancusi and George Enescu. The greatest mistake we could commit in art would be to refuse to be ourselves, ignoring the historical and even existential, truly stirring experience of the Romanian people, their personality, worthy of the greatest interest not only here at home, but also at a universal level. Aside from its other functions and obligations, the "Song of Romania" Festival should achieve a complete fusion between our new artistic creations and the people's wisdom, sensibility and profound spiritual particularities.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report urges us to regard the party's revolutionary concept as the living beacon lighting up the entire road of society and people's lives, so that everything we undertake should be permeated by revolutionary spirit. As for ideology and culture, such a requirement cannot be realized merely through the raised or strident voices of their representatives, and even less through a gratuitous play of shadows, no matter how graceful they may be. The attainment of this goal requires primarily an increasingly broad and sound cultural, scientific and theoretical preparedness, a greater depth of mind, a more intensive intellectual vibration, in step with the life and concerns of the people.

We shall be revolutionaries through the forcefulness and beauty of the humanistic message of our ideas, works and actions, the speaker stressed. We shall be revolutionaries to the extent that everything we do ennobles the soul and strengthens people's aspirations for the better and their spirit of devotion. We shall be revolutionaries if, through what we write, say and do we succeed in enhancing the enthusiasm of our people, engaged in the great contest for progress. We shall be revolutionaries if we turn ideas, art and all the educational factors into a barricade against what is obsolete in us, in society and in the world, into a launching pad for the great truths and ideals of communism. At this historic party congress we pledge, on behalf of all those employed in ideology, culture and the press, to impart our future work a content worthy of the new requirements of the society and of the ardent exhortations of the secretary general.

From the dias of the 12th congress I want to pay warmest homage to the great communist, whose titanic work and brilliant thinking have stamped their mark on our people's destinies and on the brightest page in Romania's modern history, to the statesman known and respected throughout the world for his courage, principledness and for the conviction with which he is struggling for the people's justice and happiness--to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. [paragraph continues]

I hope that what I have said fully substantiates my vote for the reelection of the most prominent representative of the Romanian people to the high position as secretary general of our party.

PAPERS MARK TRANSYLVANIA'S UNION WITH ROMANIA

AU011930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 1 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/12/1979--Just like every year, Romania celebrates one of the most important events of her history--the union of Transylvania with Romania--an act which remarked the foundation of the unitary national state. The Romanian newspapers of December 1 publish extensive articles on this anniversary, stressing that the fact of 61 years ago induced by the freely expressed will of the people at the Alba Iulia Great Assembly, was right and legitimate, a result of the will of the Romanian people to live free in its ancestors' land.

It was right and legitimate, the newspapers further highlight, as it was grounded on the unity of nation of the great majority of the inhabitants of these Dacian lands, as the Romanians--the natives--were the most numerous to remain here, although along centuries, other kins came to live near them, as they spoke the same language, preserving unchanged the stem of Latinity.

Highlighting the political, economic and cultural relations established between the Romanian countries on both sides of the Carpathians, SCINTEIA shows: The historic achievements of the Romanians were marked by their contribution and were achieved by the fight and sacrifice of the Romanians of all the three provinces.

Fulfilling an ancient wish, the will of union of the people expressed itself through the unanimous voice of those 1,228 delegates and the millions of Transylvanian Romanians, entrusted within the rallies which took place all over Transylvania, with the mandate to vote for union alone. The de facto union of all Romanians was achieved by this decision of those over 100,000 participants in the Alba Iulia assembly, by the decisions of other tens and hundreds of rallies all over Transylvania.

The union, SCINTEIA stresses, was equally wanted by workers peasants, intellectuals, clerks and craftsmen.

The building of the unitary Romanian state, SCINTEIA underlines, was thus the work of the Romanian people alone, the fruit of its moral strength and of the consistency in which it followed its just national aims.

Showing that the union of 1918 could not solve the great problems of the social life, could not be up to the expectations of the masses which fought for social justice, SCINTEIA highlights that this unity was fully achieved in the conditions of the building of the new society. It is illustrated by the liquidation of the economic backwardness in all regions of the country as well as in the parts where working people of other nationalities are living alongside the Romanians and by the achievement of a real equality of rights of all Romania's inhabitants, the strong development of the spiritual life of the Romanian people and of those of the coinhabiting nationalities.

POLITIKA CALLS PEACEFUL SOLUTION IN IRAN 'ONLY WAY OUT'

AU031755 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Special correspondent Aleksandar Prlja report]

[Excerpts] Tehran, 1 December--"If America wants to free its hostages from the embassy with the force of arms," Ayatollah Montezari, a Tehran religious leader and one of the most important secular and spiritual leaders of this country which has been gripped by the spasm of the Islamic revolution, said a few days ago, "then it will experience a new Vietnam. Just let it try."

Although the statement, as well as many others heard recently in Iran and in connection with Iran, may sound pretentious and unrealistic, Ayatollah Montezari is essentially right. Regardless of what the extent of disproportion in the strength of arms between the U.S. carriers, paratroop units, helicopters and bombers and the weak Iranian Army riddled by the Islamic revolution may be, practically speaking military solutions cannot be considered. The United States and President Carter, it can be said, have been aware of that from the first day of the crisis over the hostages. Times have changed to such an extent that, in the eyes of the world and one's own people, more is gained by cautious restraint and efforts to find solutions through diplomatic means during great crises.

Whether one wants to admit it or not, diplomatic activity has already advanced to such an extent that it is hard to imagine that a large and direct military intervention by either of the two superpowers in Iran, on the border of the potentially most severe strategic-military confrontation between East and West--the USSR and the United States--could be considered. In Tehran, hardly anyone thinks seriously about large-scale military operations. It is thus that Ayatollah Montezari's cited statement can be understood as well as the sneer with which Iran recently greeted the statement of the omnipresent Israeli Minister Moshe Dayan, who spoke of the possibility of a Middle Eastern movement of American troops on the largest scale.

It is known, and this met in Tehran with very strong reverberations, that at a session of the National Security Council the United States reviewed all plans for a possible military intervention to free hostages. It appears that the conclusions of the most prominent experts were very unfavorable for a strong airborne operation, unprecedented in the postwar world, at least when countries between which no declared or undeclared large-scale war is waged are involved.

The U.S. Embassy in Tehran, which "students loyal to Khomeyni"--in an action which abandoned the practice of diplomatic immunity--seized a month ago, is far away from the Tehran civil and military airport. There are no similarities with the positions in Entebbe, Uganda, where Israeli--Dayan's commandoes--violating Uganda's sovereignity, once carried out their successful hostages-freeing operation. However, if the Americans were to so decide and venture a helicopter undertaking from their carriers aimed at rescuing the hostages, then it would give sufficient time to the "students loyal to Khomeyni," warned in time, to undertake various, dramatic measures which have obviously already been prepared. If a special detachment of commandoes, dressed in civilian clothes and trained for surprise commando-type attacks were to be sent, the detachment would face the reality that the hostages are divided in the Embassy building, that they cannot be freed "all at once" or be brought under the control of surprise attackers.

Importance of Constitutional Referendum

In other words, various airborne and similar operations on Tehran can hardly be considered. That is being noted in Tehran among foreign observers, as well as among Iranian analysts.

Possible American landing operations can perhaps be considered on the small islands of Abu Musa in the Persian Gulf which the shah's troops, with U.S. benevolence--times are changing very quickly--occupied 8 years ago. It would be a demonstration of force and U.S. psychological "determination," but its effect on the position of the hostages in the embassy would be quite limited, perhaps even contrary to the planned and expected effect. Thus, one again comes to the unavoidable conclusion that a peaceful, negotiated way is the only one that remains as a way out of the vicious Tehran circle which has, with good reason, caused great concern in the world.

KALEZIC SUPPORTS END TO SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

LD232048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Nov. 23 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman, Ambassador Kalezic, was requested at the press conference today to comment on the memorandum of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry of November 10 in which it is again cited "that Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka have advised Vietnam to withdraw its draft resolution on a peaceful solution of the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea, because the Kampuchean side was against".

Similar assertions and allusions regarding Yugoslavia's positions were made by the Vietnamese side also during the sixth summit of the non-aligned in Havana, Kalezic replied. He recalled the statement of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec that such objections and allusions cannot mean that Yugoslavia is to be blamed "for no peaceful solution taking place, but Foreign Ministry intervention". Nor can they justify the military intervention in Kampuchea.

It is well known, said Kalezic, that since the very beginning of the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict, Yugoslavia has taken a number of steps aimed at averting military confrontation and settling the conflict by peaceful means.

Kalezic recalled that Yugoslavia, by way of President Tito's messages to the heads of state of Vietnam and Kampuchea, and the mission undertaken by Milos Minic, President Tito's special envoy to Hanoi and Phnom Penh, appealed to both sides to settle the dispute peacefully. In late December, prior to Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, President Tito again appealed to the governments in Hanoi and Phnom Penh to terminate hostilities as soon as possible and settle the controversial issues by way of negotiation.

This is why we assess any other interpretation of Yugoslavia's stand as biased and ill-intentioned, underlined Kalezic. In any case, he said, it is even now largely up to Vietnam whether it will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and thus enable the Kampuchean people to settle their internal problems autonomously. The government and the peoples of Yugoslavia would greet any step by Vietnam towards implementation of the U.N. resolution, Kalezic said.

BORBA HAILS TRADE, OTHER COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA

LD201916 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 20 (TANJUG)--Next year's commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and Albania (?could) reach 80 million dollars, Yugoslav daily BORBA, organ of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, writes in its issue of today.

The daily underlines that this is a major step, because the two countries began their trade with a modest 500,000 dollars a year. BORBA also writes that the total Albanian commodity exchange with foreign countries does not exceed 500 to 550 million dollars a year.

In the article by its special Tirana correspondent, BORBA recalls that Albania has no real economic relations with any of [few words indistinct] countries, because its Constitution bans relations with, as it says, "imperialist and revisionist states".

BORBA cites several examples of the development of the Yugoslav-Albanian economic and cultural relations. Albanian transportation vehicles are allowed a free transit through Yugoslavia. The building has already begun on the Albanian side of a 120-km Skadar-Titograd railroad, to be completed by [year indistinct]. Airplanes from air-companies in Romania, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Greece and twice a week from Yugoslavia, land at Tirana airport. Albania has no air lines of its own.

The electric energy surplus Albania exports to Yugoslavia, with which it has transmission line connections.

Although no cultural cooperation protocol has been signed between Yugoslavia and Albania, this cooperation is well developed. The Yugoslav universities in Pristina, Skopje and Titograd cooperate with the Tirana University, while the Pristina TV studio has established cooperation with the Albanian TV.

In the field of cultural cooperation, the Albanians are orientated mainly towards the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, (?related) mostly by the Albanian nationality, although, says BORBA, they are now opening also towards other regions of Macedonia and Montenegro bordering on Albania. The two countries also have a number of twin cities such as Durresi-Djakovica, Prizren-Vallona and others.

Guest performances of the two countries' music and dance groups and sports competitions are becoming more frequent.

NIN MAGAZINE REVIEWS ALBANIAN IDEOLOGY, POLICY

AU291845 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1506 18 Nov 79 pp 53-56 AU

[Nenad Briski article: "Albania: With its Own Forces"]

[Excerpt] When the overall Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation is involved Yugoslavia proceeds from the position that this cooperation is mutually beneficial. Albania accepts this, stressing that it favors cooperation, but that it will continue with its ideological polemic. In this connection the differences are sometimes overemphasized. One does not shrink from insults and attacks, and this is--as is frequently stressed in Kosovo--mixed with nationalist and irredentist tendencies. Thus, Albanian policy contains a double approach, the need to cooperate, but also the need to attack.

The great differences in the ideological and political sphere need not be an obstacle to the further and richer cooperation, although attacks and insults burden this cooperation. Proceeding from the self-managing nature of social relations, nonalinement, an open foreign policy, the defense of independence and nonalinement to the blocs, Yugoslavia wants to have an active cooperation and a constant deepening of confidence and good-neighborliness with its closest neighboring countries. This has been stressed on several occasions by the most prominent Yugoslav personalities. [paragraph continues]

Based on these premises the relations with Albania and the cooperation with this country are in no way different from cooperation with all other neighbors--both exhibit a respect for sovereignty, noninterference, free choice of one's internal system and international activity. A developed and independent Albania outside all blocs is also in Yugoslavia's interest.

Basic Principles

The basic principles of current Albanian policy, as they were yesterday, are independence, the strengthening of the national feeling and ideological "puritanism" which for many means dogmatism. Art, education and economy are all subordinated to the strengthening of independence. Everything that is being created is directly linked with this dimension of the country's defense and one should not doubt that such a policy enjoys broad support. One should also not doubt the Albanian readiness and ability to defend their independence, which is favored by the natural (as well as economic) potential of the country and the patriotism of the people.

When 35 years of freedom of the country and the building of new Albania are celebrated on 29 November, the following will certainly be mentioned as the most important results: the relatively successful industrailization, the 4.5 times increase of agricultural production, the draining of swamps and the eradication of malaria and other diseases, the irrigation of one-half of the arable land, the electrification of the entire country, the creation of their own intelligentsia, the liquidation of illiteracy and of blood feuds.

Although life in Albania may appear austere and spartan-like, nevertheless, all the citizens are guaranteed social security never seen in the history of the people. Even the strictness and the rigidity of the internal system (although those who have been to Albania several times have observed signs of "a certain mellowing" here, too) if nothing else is explained in a way which can probably be accepted by many. The explanation runs approximately as follows: Since we live as though in a military camp (double "revisionist-imperialist encirclement"), everybody must behave like a soldier in a besieged fortress. And it is known that the duty of a soldier is to obey.

However, it is certain that Albania now is at a crossroads, although one may not expect that any decisions will be adopted overnight or that any quick turns will be made.

At a Crossroads

The basic problem is the question of further development. If the development up to a certain level, which in the final analysis is very low, could be financed from their own accumulation and without incurring debts abroad, it seems that a limit has been reached when this will be difficult to carry on. The Albanians now intend to build a rail link to the European railroad system (Shkoder-Titograd), to build further large industrial projects--for instance a $100 million cement plant, a $35 million bauxite processing and alumina plant--and to further develop the food and the building materials industries. All that the Chinese have built is still working, but spare parts and replacements will have to be provided there, too.

It is impossible to provide the necessary funds from one's own resources or through the exports of one's own products. Although he who is not used to have much does not expect nor demand much, account must, nevertheless, be taken of an increase in the standard of living.

The social product of Albania has been increased by 7 percent annually, which is good in comparison with world rates, but it is insufficient when one bears in mind that this is a developing country which needs a much higher rate of growth in order to overcome its lack of development. In addition,the quicker development of industry must solve another problem. It is true to say that Albania has no unemployment, but it is also a fact that the population doubled since the war (there are now over 2.5 million people). The majority are young, educated and skilled people, and a sufeit of labor is appearing in the towns and in industry. Employment in agricultural and in the countryside is possible. And considering the directed allocation of cadres, it is not a problem, but limits exist there, too.

However, one should not expect that after two unsuccessful alliances Albania will rush into a third. One should rather expect a further cautious opening toward and cooperation with small and medium-developed countries, along with a jealous preservation of independence which the Albanians cherish above all else, at least as they have shown till now. The extent to which Albania will succeed in this depends to some extent on the readiness of others to accept it and to recognize it as it presents itself to the world.

IDEA OF 'TRICONTINENTALISM' OF NONALINEMENT REJECTED

AU202230 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1507 25 Nov 79 p 46 AU

[Dr Ranko Petkovic commentary: "Nonalinement: The Traps of Tricontinentalism"]

[Excerpts] The theory about the nonalined movement as "a political organization" of Asian, African and Latin American countries has been revised recently in certain bloc communities and even in some individual nonalined countries which have been influenced by the pro-bloc concepts. This represents an effort to use and abuse in this manner the historically obsolete theory of tricontinentalism in order to surgically reduce the global dimensions of the nonalined policy and movement.

Yet even at times when it might have appeared to all those who have no feelings for history as a voice calling in the wilderness, the idea of nonalinement had no characteristics of any regionalism, either bicontinental or tricontinental, but rather represented a real alternative to the bloc policies and all their ruinous implications.

It has been already written in all textbooks of contemporary history that the doctrine of nonalinement was entwined with the ideas of the Bandung conference of Asian and African countries but also that it parted from them both in principle and in action: It separated itself from the regional gathering of alined and nonalined Asian and African countries and established itself as an independent international movement of countries outside the military-political alliance of big powers. The fact that the act of constituting nonalinement as an international movement took place in Europe or, more precisely, in Yugoslavia is not only of symbolic but rather also of primary political importance.

The nonalined movement has not become the motive power of the process of political, economic and social emancipation of peoples of the entire world. The idea of national independence and equality, which is incompatible with the bloc policy and practice and is founded in the doctrine of nonalinement and the actions of nonalined countries, has surpassed all bloc and regional boundaries. The movement has also outlived the extremist plant of the ideologists of the movement of "new forces" for holding the so-called second Bandung conference just as it is resisting the periodic attempts of rallying the so-called Third World on the premises of "unity in poverty" and automatic confrontation with the developed world.

What then is the reason for the new efforts to press the nonalined policy and movement into a procrustean bed of tricontinentalism?

First of all, what is involved here are the attempts to establish a peculiar tripolar situation in international relations which would be aimed at insuring the bloc status quo and preventing the advance of the principles and aims of the nonalined movement beyond the narrow regional boundaries. Reduced to the position and action of a regional factor, the nonalined policy and movement would have to reconcile themselves to recognizing the big powers as the only competent active factors in world politics and accordingly to perceive and realize their role in international relations in accordance with a design requiring their inclusion in the foreign political interests and strategy of one bloc and the claims against and confrontation with the other bloc. This would undoubtedly amount to torpedoing the nonalined movement as an independent, nonbloc and global factor in international relations. The nonalined countries would become involved in the policy of spheres of interest and rivalries of the big powers as the double objects of an alien policy, that is, as allies and as a small change for settling accounts.

True, it is impossible to forbid anyone to be unrealistic in his political calculations but it should be clear to everyone that neither the wheels of history nor a progressive social and international act can be turned back.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NONALINED INFORMATION POOL CONFERENCE

Bajra on Need for Cooperation

AU292200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[Summary] Belgrade, 19 November--After the festive opening of the 2-day Coordination Committee Conference of the Pool of the News Agencies of Nonalined Countries, Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information, greeted the delegates present. In a short speech he pointed out the importance of cooperation of nonalined countries in the field of information. Among other things Bajra said:

"Although it is known to all of us how great the contribution of the pool is to the establishment, strengthening and advancement of cooperation in the field of information among the nonalined countries and in a wider field, I would stress again on this occasion that in essence it is a matter of a form of cooperation that in a historically seen, short period achieved very notable successes precisely in the development of concrete forms and methods of cooperation. The pool--as the broadest democratic form of the exchange of news and information, as well as an integral part of an organized and coordinated cooperation of the nonalined countries in almost all the spheres of information--has contributed not only to the affirmation of national sources of news and information but also encouraged above all the formation of national news agencies in countries where they did not exist. It also pointed out the need to solve many key problems of the development of the system of information and of public information media at a national level."

The original number of news agencies in the pool was 11, and now there are 57 actively participating in it. About 20 news agencies have been formed since the establishment of the pool.

The gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries is manifestly present and the reasons for it are known.

"This undoubtedly indicates that the pool has arisen as a historical necessity and an integral part of the struggle for the political, economic, cultural, information and technical and technological independence of peoples and countries, for the elimination of the grave consequences of colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, hegemonism, racism, apartheid, Zionism, policy of force and all other forms of exploitation and domination. Thanks to the developed mass communications, material and technical and technological opportunities, the developed countries still possess a certain monopoly over information, for the process of information runs tendentiously and in one direction from the developed to the underdeveloped countries. The pool therefore arose as a group of independent and nonalined news agencies that joined all their cadre, technical and other potentials and formed a joint service intended to inform the public of their own countries and the world public at large about the trends in their countries and their joint activities in the international field.

"As is known, from the very beginning the creation and the activities of the pool met with significant resistance, which in the form of most varied pressures by bloc groups and all those who wish and endeavor to maintain a monopoly in information have affected this activity of the nonalined countries. This certainly was no accident since it reflects in essence the constellation of forces in the international field. The pool members have never declared themselves against the big news agencies and systems, but have always supported and continue to support them alone. They continue to support cooperation with all on an equal footing, on the basis of the original principles, aims and criteria of the nonalined movement."

The commendation by the sixth summit of nonalined countries constitutes an encouragement and an obligation. The fact that the second conference of the pool is held in the SFRY is a tribute to our country and to TANJUG.

'Tendentious' Soviet Coverage

LD031042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

["Another Reason Why the Pool Is Necessary"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, December 2 (TANJUG)--The Second Conference of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool attended by the delegations from 61 countries, was concluded in Belgrade a few days ago with complete agreement on all questions on its agenda. The conference was open to all foreign correspondents, permanent or special, and it provoked extensive reaction in the world press, although this reaction had different accents outside the non-aligned world.

The Soviet daily PRAVDA, however, was satisfied with publishing at the end of the conference, the one and only information on its work and this citing TASS. In two sentences, PRAVDA singled out the criticism addressed to the [word indistinct] Western news agencies and pointed to the [word indistinct] imperialist monopoly of information".

In continuation, citing the proposal of an [word indistinct] delegation to "freeze" the pool membership of the Egyptian MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY (MENA), PRAVDA writes:"However, the chairman of the conference, director of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, opposed this proposal".

And this was all that PRAVDA published about the pool conference. What may be seen from this, in addition to the obvious tendentiousness of the information, is the paper's intention to do what it cannot do--sow doubts about our relations with the Arab countries and news agencies. The information published in PRAVDA is an example of a half-truth quickly turning into misinformation. For the truth about the consideration at the pool conference of relations with the Egyptian news agency MENA is as follows:

In adopting a report submitted by the pool Coordination Committee, the meeting of which directly preceded the conference, the conference delegates also adopted the report on relations with the Egyptian news agency MENA, got informed about the conclusions of the Federation of Arab News Agencies concerning the Egytpian agency and took their position in conformity with the decisions of the non-aligned summit in Havana and the pool statute, while proceeding from the stand that participating in the pool are the national news agencies of the countries which participate in the summit conferences of the non-aligned countries.

The statement cited by PRAVDA concerns the Egyptian news agency's candidature for membership of the new Coordination Committee of the pool. On the occasion, the chairman of the conference, director of TANJUG recalled that the conference, in adopting the coordination committee report, took the position on MENA's participation in the pool work, while the item on the agenda is discussion on the agency's candidature for membership of the Coordination Committee.

Nobody had any objection and the discussion on the election of the Coordination Committee members continued. There is nothing of this in either PRAVDA or TASS, nor do they mention the fact that the conference chairman gave, at the end of the discussion, an explanation which was also accepted unanimously, to the effect that no consensus had been reached on the candidature of the Egyptian news agency. He noted therefore that MENA (?was not) elected to the Coordination Committee and asked that another from amongst the African news agencies be elected in its place. This was subsequently done.

Soviet correspondents also failed to notice the acknowledgement unanimously expressed at the end of the conference for the democratic and efficient conduct of its work, and that the chairman in point was elected with agreement of all the delegations as chairman of the pool Coordination Committee for the next three-year term.

This latest misinformation of PRAVDA and TASS may be taken as an example and a proof of the justified nature of the non-aligned news agencies' commitment to developing cooperation among themselves also through the collective forms such as the pool, while striving in this manner for the elimination of the foreign monopolies of "truth" and the ensurance of their basic rights to offer the truth about themselves not only to the non-aligned but also beyond. This is the reason why, after any misinformation of this kind, no matter what side it comes from, our conviction about the meaning and significance of the pool's existence and development is becoming stronger. This time, a contribution to the strengthening of this conviction was given, albeit unintentionally, by PRAVDA and TASS.

DRULOVIC MEETS WITH PRC ACADEMY PRESIDENT

AU2921l4 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Yesterday Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with Hu Qiaomu, president of the PRC Academy of Social Sciences and Arts and member of the CCP Central Committee. They discussed the experiences and ideas of the "Socialism in the World" Conference which is held in Cavtat every year. The current ideological problems of our social development and of the League of Communists were also discussed. Hu Qiaomu spoke about the most important domestic preoccupations of the CCP at this time.

STOJANOVIC BRIEFS TITO ON SELF-MANAGEMENT ACHIEVEMENTS IN BOSNIA

LD261244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bugojno--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received and had talks today with a delegation from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. On this occasion President Tito was briefed about the latest achievements and topical problems of this republic's self-management development.

Taking part in today's discussion were Raif Dizdarevic, Nikola Stojanovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Branko Mikulic, Hamdija Pazderac, Todo Kurtovic, Rato Dugonjic, Niko Mihaljevic, Milanko Renovica, Seid Maglajlija, Ante Budimer, Hrvoje Istuk, Ahmet Sehovic, Mirko Vranic, Milan Acic, Stanko Tomic, Brano Miljus, Mato Andric and Dusko Zgonjanin. Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic, was also present at the talks.

Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Herecegovina League of Communists Central Committee, briefing President Tito about the most topical questions of Bosna-Hercegovina's development, submitted an assessment to the effect that the overall political situation in the republic is exceptionally good, but that certain problems are being encountered in development, and a number of weaknesses also manifest themselves which hamper and sometimes slow down overall development, Stojanovic cited among the most important questions, to which most attention is being devoted at present in the republic, the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, the development of overall self-managing socialist relations in all structures of society, the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility, the development of the system of all-people's defense and other questions.

Stojanovic went on to stress that the League of Communists and the progressive forces of Bosnia-Hercegovina are in a state of permanent ideopolitical struggle to strengthen and develop brotherhood and unity, in opposition to all antiself-management forces and tendencies. Since the party congresses, and particularly since Comrade Tito's speech at the Eighth Congress of Trade Unions, the problems of economic development, according to Nikola Stojanovic, are constantly at the focus of action by all subjective forces and working people in the republic, and especially by the League of Communists. Stojanovic supported his assessment to the effect that major results have been achieved over this period with regard to the republic's socioeconomic development by citing data showing that the growth rate of the social product for the first 9 months of this year amounts to 6.8 percent; of industrial production 8-9 percent; productivity 3.6 percent; employment 3.7 percent; and living standards 2 percent. It is particularly significant, in Stojanovic's estimation, that there has been over this period a marked growth in funds to strengthen the material basis of associated labor, and that important results have been attained, too, with regard to more rapid development of underdeveloped parts of the republic. In spite of this, Stojanovic said, the relative differences in the level of development between this underdeveloped republic and other more developed parts of the country are still being overcome only slowly.

Although certain indices such as, for instance, those regarding the 35 percent growth of exports and "covering" of imports by 60 percent, demonstrate that results exceeding the Yugoslav average have been realized here and there in Bosnia-Hercegovina, associated labor in the republic is nevertheless struggling with considerable difficulties of an objective nature and also with its own weaknesses. In this context Stojanovic designated in particular economic relations with foreign countries, investments and losses. These problems, he said, are constantly at the center of attention and action of all subjective forces in the republic and especially of the League of Communists, which is always fully active. Were it not for this, the difficulties would certainly be greater.

In the part of his exposition devoted to conditions of economic activity and essential building up of the economic system, and of its coordination with the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, Stojanovic pointed in particular to the circumstance that associated labor, and thus the direct producer, is still not making de facto decisions on income and surplus income to a sufficient degree. Stojanovic designated this as a source of numerous weaknesses. The scope of action and actions of subjective forces in society is thus restricted. This relates equally to both investments and economic relations with foreign countries, as well as to other spheres of economic activity.

The president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee informed President Tito that recently consumption--both joint and general--has been considerably reduced in the republic, and he submitted the assessment in this connection that the budgets or the federation, the republic and also of the municipalities are still formulated outside associated labor, which might be a source of a new increase in budget expenditure independent of the economy's material capacity. All this points to the conclusion that in the development of socialist self-management relations, major tasks await us, the most immediate aim of which must be that objective opportunities be created for associated labor to directly manage overall income and surplus income. In this sense further elaboration and development are necessary of the systemic decision which will be founded on the principles of the law on associated labor. In addition to these questions, Stojanovic designated as the most important questions at the present moment the more consistent implementation of the adopted policy of more rapid development of underdeveloped republics and the province of Kosovo, in the sense in which President Tito spoke during his recent visit to that province; and also the adoption of plans for socioeconomic development for the next 5-year period, plans which must give expression to the entire self-managing content of our system, both with regard to the adoption of these plans, and with regard to their implementation.

Informing President Tito of the progress of activities involving the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility, Stojanovic stressed that the initiative has met with strong support among the working people and citizens of the republic. The ideopolitical platform adopted by the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists in connection with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative places two vital questions at the focus of our work, according to Stojanovic: yet more rapid development of self-management and equipping the League of Communists to function in these conditions. This means an even more energetic struggle against all antiself-management forces and phenomena and especially against dogmatists and nationalists, against whom a considerable victory has been won recently, Stojanovic said. The further consolidation of the League of Communists and of all progressive forces in the republic is the guarantee that we will succeed in this, and that difficulties and problems will be fewer in the future.

MONTENEGRO'S MILATOVIC DEFENDS REPUBLICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD271045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Titograd--In its holiday edition, the Titograd paper POBJEDA publishes an interview with Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. The subject of the interview is Montenegro's position and the ways by which this republic can emerge from the group of economically underdeveloped as soon as possible.

Question: Even without the earthquake and the floods, Montenegro was burdened with many difficulties. By all accounts what is envisaged by the plan--although it is still early to talk about this--is unlikely to be realized. The disproportion between us and the developed republics has not been reduced; and the differences between the developed and underdeveloped municipalities in Montenegro would probably not have been reduced even if there had been no earthquake. The basic industry which we have built up in our time, hoping that it would be the foundation of development, is choked with losses. How do you now assess the real position and what are our prospects?

Answer: I would say that your questions suggests a picture which is more black and one-sided than objective. It is emphasized that the planned projections for this period are not being realized, that Montenegro was overburdened even before the earthquake and that the Yugoslav economy, if one is speaking about the economy, has difficulties and therefore it cannot be any better for Montenegro in this respect.

The level of indebtedness of the economy is, if I am not wrong, about 80 percent, perhaps even higher than that. This also makes the situation in our republic particularly complex. We still have the problem of disproportion which arose in regional development up until now, and a number of underdeveloped municipalities are now lagging behind.

Probably in your question you were thinking of the aluminum combine, which is now in such a state that we feel it a burden, but it also will undoubtedly become a cornerstone of our development.

Question: Have we not set up a too one-sided economy?

Answer: The fact is that in our republic the economic structure is one-sided and that disproportions regarding the individual branches of the economy have arisen. But this is how we planned it. In no case can one, when assessing this situation, pass the blame on to one or another, that is specifically on these organizations of associated labor and on associated labor, because this is the way in which matters were planned and these political structures in fact participated very much in the planning. The development concepts also gave the basic industry priority. Under such conditions we, of course, did not have material and financial resources to develop some other economic branches parallel with the basic industry. In fact, through certain onesidedness and elements of rigidity with which such a planning and policy system has abounded up to now, initiatives, self-initiatives and other kinds of different approaches have been restricted, although, and this must be acknowledged, there has not been much more space because there have been no material resources. And when we stress in the plan that something is of chief importance then everybody sees it only in this light.

Question: Since we all know that not one of those projects has been completed on time the question is how much have the massive delays in completion dates and thus also excessive expenditure in resources, influenced this?

Answer: Everybody in Yugoslavia is behind schedule in the construction of capital goods. I think that this is the result of a practice of not carrying our preliminary preparations before embarking on investments. In such a case, that which has not been done as a matter of preparation emerges later during construction and the work is delayed. Second, large contractors who often participate in such major investments are often not interested in completing the work on time because they don't know what to do next and where to employ their people and machines. And since in our country it is possible to extend the completion dates without undue consequences they do so and thus insure work. It is, therefore, no surprise that precisely in the last stage of construction the dates are most frequently extended.

Speaking about the resources needed for the next medium-term development of Montenegro, Milatovic said:

I think it is unfair that in all debates so far concerning the resources needed for development no account, or not enough account, is taken of resources realized on the basis of joint investments. Of course, when I say this, I have an insignt into the debates which are being held by political and business structures of the republic. Something more definite can be said about this only when plans begin to be compiled by basic and other organizations of associated labor. There it will be possible to grasp the possibilities better. But, in any case a greater orientation to such an approach would enable associated labor to participate much more in the decision-making process. Under conditions in which credit relations play a dominant role there is little scope for the worker in associated labor becoming the master of expanded reproduction and of policy in society.

Question: When shall we get out of backwardness? Should trade, too, not be able to encourage this process instead of trading organization in other republics syphoning off the income from Montenegro into their own areas?

Answer: We already have, were it not for these troubles, from the earthquake to the floods which have hit us, a kind of base and infrastructure as well as economic subjects which provide the foundation for a speedier movement forward. Probably now a greater initiative will come from the basic organizations in selecting and developing economic activities. This provides some realistic foundations for a speedier and comprehensive development because one cannot insure everything that the development of society demands with one single dominant aspect in the industrial sphere.

The aim is not to create some kind of entities or some kind of rounded-off technical-technological systems but to develop an economy which will be viable income-wise, regardless whether it operates within the framework of a complex of ours or whether it operates as one of the participants linked to a larger system in the country or outside it. Hence, it must be capable, in the division of labor in the country as well as in the international division of labor, to create an income and to insure its own reproduction. This means at the same time that in this way we can gradually rid ourselves of everything which at present alone can guarantee reproduction and these are additional resources; in other words, that we rid ourselves of dependence and backwardness.

The path of future development would therefore be a capable economy which can insure both its own as well as social reproduction and this cannot be achieved at all through such a poor economic structure as we have now and the still insufficiently developed infrastructure. This is the first thing. The second is that we must make stronger some organizations which, I would say, are being underrated in our republic, namely, trade, transport and the goods-circulation sphere in general. It is true that this sphere is very significant for making the economy as a whole viable as well as individual subjects in order that they might operate on the market. The goods-circulation sphere is still not linked with production; it behaves in an autonomous manner, it is not organized and in addition, as opposed to others, it has no material base.

In a nutshell, we do not have developed and viable trade and not only do we not have trade but we do not have goods circulation organizations which could support and encourage economic activity. This is the reason why we have a large number of goods circulation organizations from other republics. Here in Montenegro they function as suppliers and they do not encourage economic activity.

SLOVENE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

Market Situation Called 'Serious'

LD211144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--The present market situation in the republic was discussed at the session today of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, which was chaired by Franc Popit. On the basis of the report by Joze Tujs, vice president of the Republican Executive Council, Presidium members assessed the situation as serious, but not dramatic. First and foremost, it was stressed, a systematic examination has to be made of the reasons for the deficit in the supplies of some products and appropriate measures have to be taken to satisfy the market.

Proceeding from the observation that the defects in the market and in supplies occurred primarily because of premature economic policy measures, especially in the areas of selectivity of the demand for foreign exchange, inadequate production structure, inadequate activization of the delegate system, because of poor organization of commerce and of consumers, and so on, the participants in the debate urged that responsible factors be identified and that more consistent sanctions be taken against them.

President Popit urged depoliticization of interests, greater economic rationalization and faster interrepublican agreement in this area. As far as agricultural market relations are concerned, it must be insured that prices, and especially the ratio between price costs of these products, should be more stable. Moreover, we must more carefully work out what we can manufacture in our country and we must examine in good time what will be manufactured in the factories under construction. Popit also pointed out the need for the capability for greater and more flexible intervention in reserve funds, both in the republic and in the federation. Presidium members made the assessment that the responsibility for the present situation, which is improving, is borne by the executive councils of the municipalities, of the republics and of the federation because they did not foresee what had to be imported at the right time, by trade itself because of speculation and a poor level of organization, by various organs attached to executive councils and inspection services because they did not intervene in concrete cases, by public information media because they did not give out comprehensive reports and by the citizens themselves because of unsound conduct and the psychological creation of pressure on stocks of certain goods.

In continuation of the session a favorable assessment was made of the proposal by the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning the implementation of our economic policy. Stands were taken for the LCY Central Committee Presidium session tomorrow on the basis of this document.

Supply Shortages

AU292118 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 19 November--Outside its regular agenda, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia today discussed disturbances in supplies and the responsibility for a temporary shortage of some products, speculative behavior of some associated labor organizations and citizens, and the delayed intervention of appropriate state organs. [paragraph continues]

The presidium noted that despite all the objective circumstances and difficulties, the present situation--or rather the disturbances in supplies--would not have arisen had all the responsible factors been solving problems on time and in an organized and responsible way, instead of solely, or chiefly, sounding warnings and shifting the responsibility of others and finding excuses in objective circumstances. To insure that supplies can be immediately stabilized and that a repetition of the present situation or a similar one prevented, the presidium requested that all the responsible organs, individuals, organizations and communities be called to bear their sociopolitical, self-managing and criminal responsibilities.

Remarking that he agrees with the assessment that the problem is extraordinarily complex and topical, Stane Dolanc stressed that permission should have been given in time for the importation of the materials and goods which are indispensable for a regular supply of the market with the basic products and that in such and similar cases one should intervene quickly and correctly. If this will not be done the situation may again become tense which must not be allowed to happen.

Dolanc believes that too much is being written and said about the problem of coffee and too little about measures to provide sufficient quantities of milk, about savings of oil and other kinds of energy and so forth. It should be precisely determined who is responsible for what and why certain factors have not done what they are obliged to do.

Review of Administration Law

LD271226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2049 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--At a session chaired by Franc Popit today the Presidium of the Slovenian League of Communists Central Committee reviewed information on drafting a law on republican administration, and in connection with this reviewed a number of cadre questions.

With regard to this Dr Anton Vratusa drew attention to the constant efforts to insure that the Executive Council and also the republican administration successfully carry out their duties and obligations, founded on the Constitution.

Vratusa stressed that this primarily involves greater openness in the functioning of these organs, increase in cooperation between them and other organs, municipalities, the economic chamber, self-managing interest communities and sociopolitical organizations, as well as in debates on international questions. All this, according to Vratusa, is also linked with the appropriate cadre decisions.

The Slovenian League of Communists Presidium emphasized that the Executive Council should become an effective executive political body which should make efforts toward insuring that administrative and expert services be socialized to the greatest possible extent and function with the greatest degree of self-initiative, on the basis of clearly established responsibilities. It was noted in this connection that there should be a particular strengthening of the role of the delegate assembly in settling basic sociopolitical questions, and in safeguarding the pluralism of self-management interests.

BORBA REPORTS ON MACEDONIAN PARTY HISTORY CONFERENCE

AU070910 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 2 November, on page three, carries a 2,650-word report from Skopje by Dragan Nikolic and Eleonora Vecovska on the 1 November opening session of "the Yugoslav Scientific Conference on the Formation and Development of the Macedonian Communist Party," including a 1,100-word report on the address by Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, and a 1,500-word report on the introductory report by Ljupco Arsov, president of the Macedonian Presidency, at the session.

According to BORBA, "in his greeting address Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, said among other things: "The formation of the Macedonian Communist Party within the framework of the Yugoslav Communist Party is a logical expression of the revolutionary struggle of the workers class during the entire period from the time of the first socialist groups to the time of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution when our party assumed the leadership of the Macedonian people and the Albanian and Turkish nationalities and led them into the decisive struggle against fascism and slavery, for national and social freedom, and for new Yugoslavia as a fraternal community of equal peoples and nationalities." Recalling that "the road traveled by the Yugoslav Communist Party from the time of its formation to its transformation into a real revolutionary vanguard was difficult and complicated," Angel Cemerski emphasized "the enormous importance of the study of general national history and of the history of the workers and communist movement of Macedonia" and said that in the postwar period the Macedonian historiography has achieved quite "extraordinary results" in this field. Cemerski further recalled, as Dragan Nikolic and Eleonora Vecovska report in BORBA, that during a long period in its history Macedonia was the target of "various interests, initiatives, direct pressures and overt or covert hegemonistic claims" of the neighboring countries and some big powers which in their propaganda "often used even science as a tool in carrying out their policies of conquest in relation to Macedonia. Hence the uncovering of historical facts about Macedonia represents an enormous contribution to unmasking all these claims with the sole aim of overcoming the vestiges of the past and building a historical platform for the development of relations of comprehensive cooperation on the basis of real historical interests of peoples and their equality and mutual respect," Cemerski stressed.

"This role of historical science," he continued, "under contemporary conditions is all the more important in view of the fact that even today we can witness attempts--as is the case in the individual neighboring countries--to subordinate historiography to the claims of policies of the day and to the illusions which have nothing in common with the objective reality and the past, the present or the future of the Macedonian people. And on the other hand we encounter the thesis--as absurd as it is transparently tendentious--that the questions, which by their nature represent an objective reality, that is, the questions of concrete political relations between countries and peoples, are allegedly historical questions which can and must be elucidated and resolved through historiography. As is known today it is, astonishingly, on the basis of scientific claims that the continuity and existence of the Macedonian nation are negated," Cemerski pointed out and explained: "The intention is clear: The existence of a people is denied with the intention of accusing the Yugoslav Communist Party of allegedly having created it artificially.

"Have the creators of this thesis failed to ask themselves: What power did the Yugoslav Communist Party have to be able to start the mass armed uprising of a people which, according to this thesis, does not exist, and do so under the conditions of the occupation of Macedonia by the Bulgarian fascist army, the existence of a widely branched political apparatus and a deliberate and aggressive propaganda in all spheres of life and under the conditions of the active presence and intense activity of representatives of the Bulgarian Workers Party of Communists?" Cemerski asked.

Cemerski further noted the continued existence of "quasi-scientific approaches which place the main emphasis on isolated peripheral questions, which are of marginal importance for the basic aims, essence and character of the national liberation movement and revolutionary struggle in Macedonia, and which aim at fabricating arguments in support of the views by which the existence of the Macedonian nation is denied. These and other similar unscientific approaches," Cemerski concluded, as BORBA reports, "have always discredited themselves throughout the history of scientific thought because real life has always unambiguously negated them."

According to BORBA, in his introductory report at the session, following the address by Angel Cemerski, Ljupco Arsov, president of the Macedonian Presidency, said among other things that the formation of the Macedonian Communist Party on 19 March 1943 "once again confirmed the principled view of the Yugoslav Communist Party on national questions and, in this context, on the separate existence and national identity of the Macedonian people." The formation of the Macedonian Communist Party and its first Central Committee, Arsov further said, strengthened the responsibility of the party and military leadership in Macedonia and thereby further "developed and prepared the communist party in Macedonia as the organizer and leader of the national liberation struggle against the occupier. This enabled the Yugoslav Communist Party in Macedonia to put an end to interferences and infiltrations by an alien policy, the policy of the Bulgarian Workers Party of Communists."

Continuing his report, Arsov briefly reviewed the history of communist party organizations in Macedonia and, as BORBA reports, recalled that the fascist occupation of Yugoslavia and a new division of Macedonia created "a difficult and complex new situation in the Macedonian people's struggle for their freedom. By its character the Bulgarian occupation of a large part of Macedonia was not in any way different from the occupation of other parts of the country," he said, and continued: "Under these new conditions of war and occupation the leadership of the Bulgarian Workers Party of Communists, too, used the occupation of Macedonia by czarist Bulgaria to arbitrarily annex the party organization of the Yugoslav Communist Party in Macedonia on the premise of 'one state, one party.' This policy was fully supported by the treason and counter-revolutionary attitude of Metodij Satorov-Sarl, secretary of the Macedonian Provincial Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party. This was tantamount to the recognition and acceptance of the occupation and new division of Macedonia on the part of the Bulgarian Workers Party of Communists. But the Macedonian people, under the leadership of communists, resolutely resisted this and adopted the course of armed struggle for their national and social freedom.

"At that time the Macedonian people consciously chose the policy of the Yugoslav Communist Party and linked their fate to this party," Arsov said, and added that the basis for this orientation of the Macedonian people was the correct policy of the Yugoslav Communist Party on the national question. "It was with the assistance of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and Comrade Tito and through the Comintern's decisions that the communists in Macedonia succeeded in keeping the party organization in Macedonia within the Yugoslav Communist Party. In this connection it was exceptionally important to break the efforts of the Bulgarian Workers Party of Communists to annex the Macedonian party organization. A very important victory was thereby won which cleared the road for the armed struggle of the Macedonian people against the occupier," Arsov concluded, as BORBA reports.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 3 November, on page three, carries a 1,000-word report from Skopje by D. Nikolic and E. Vecovska on the second day of the Yugoslav Scientific Conference on the Formation and Development of the Macedonian Communist Party.

It notes that some 30 scientific reports from all Yugoslav republics and provinces have been submitted at the conference and lists and reviews some of these reports, including a report by Petar Damjanovic entitled "Tito's Contribution to the Struggle of the Macedonian Communist Party as the Legitimate Representative of the Vital National Interests of the Macedonian People." Several of the reports dealt with the events connected with the formation of the Macedonian Communist Party and the national question. Prof Mustafa Karawasan submitted a report "on the Turkish nationality as a subjective factor in the class-national policy of the Macedonian Communist Party."

In his report on the workers communist movement in the Aegean part of Macedonia in the 1922-49 period Vangel Ajanovski recalled the inconsistent policy of the Greek Communist Party toward the national question of the Macedonian people in Aegean Macedonia in the period between the two wars. "These disagreements were further deepened in the period of the joint antifascist struggle against the German and Bulgarian occupiers," especially in 1945, and were subsequently "even more strongly expressed in the acceptance of the 1948 Cominform resolution by the Greek Communist Party, " Ajanovski said, according to BORBA. Two other speakers, Lazar Poplazarov and Risto Kirijazovski, also spoke on the communist movement and national liberation struggle of the Macedonians in Aegean Macedonia. Dr Ivan Kantardzijev spoke on "the communist movement in Pirin Macedonia in the struggle against fascism and for assertion of the Macedonian national individuality," D. Nikolic and E. Vecovska conclude their BORBA report.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 4 November, on page three, carries an 800-word report from Skopje by D. Nikolic and E. Vecovska on the conclusion of the Yugoslav Scientific Conference on the Formation and Development of the Macedonian Communist Party. According to this report, Ljupco Arsov, president of the Macedonian Presidency, stressed in his final address at the conference that the Commission for the History of the Macedonian Communist Party should organize "special scientific meetings for the individual questions of importance for the preparation of the history of the Macedonian Communist Party and the history of the Yugoslav Communist Party."

Reviewing the results of the conference in the light of the history of the Macedonian people, BORBA points out that "there are documents which cannot be published as yet but which clearly show that certain plans existed according to which Macedonia would once again be given away as a gift after World War II. The present claims to Macedonia are an echo of these dark plans." In conclusion BORBA recalls the "interesting" fact that after the war General Marinov, "commander of the Bulgarian occupation forces in Macedonia and a known war criminal, became minister of war in the first Bulgarian Government after the change of 9 September 1944." Following certain "combinations," BORBA says, Vancho Mihaylov paid a 5-day visit to Skopje in September 1944 "to proclaim 'an independent Macedonia.' A certain number of Bulgarian postal stamps bearing the inscription 'Independent Macedonia' is all that is left of this last combination."

VOJVODINA TO RELY ON NUCLEAR POWER FOR ENERGY

AU300925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[B. Gulan report]

[Summary] Novi Sad, 26 November--The difficult energy situation in Vojvodina was discussed today at a session of the Section for Social Welfare, Standard of Living and Supply of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference.

Karolj Bagi, president of the SAWP Provincial Committee for Energy, said that it was planned that the Vojvodina oil refineries should in the future process 8.5 million tons of oil annually. This year there will be a shortage of nearly 400,000 tons of diesel oil and fuel oil, but it is expected that some 200,000 tons of oil will be imported. There are sufficient supplies of natural gas and other fuels.

The shortage of coal creates a great problem for Vojvodina suppliers. The Vojvodina industry needs 1.6 million tons of coal and private consumers 1.3 million tons. However, Vojvodina contracted only 930,000 tons of coal for private consumers. In addition, producers have now announced that they will deliver 10 percent less coal than contracted. Vojvodina has now requested the urgent import of 100,000 tons of brown coal and 20,000 tons of hard coal.

In the coming years the coal supply situation in Vojvodina will improve when coal exploitation begins near Kovin where it is expected that 4 to 5 million tons of coal will be produced.

Karolj Bagi added that Vojvodina's long-term prospects would be in nuclear energy, because Vojvodina now uses 5.6 million kilowatt hours of electricity per year, while in the year 2000 the consumption will increase to 22 million kilowatt hours. Plans for constant economies in energy consumption must be made and every new capital project based on large energy consumption will have to provide for its own sources of energy. In order to insure sufficient energy supplies, all kinds of energy consumption must be reduced by 10 percent.

With the use of various agricultural waste, alcohol and other fuels, Vojvodina could annually save some 500,000 tons of oil. The introduction of straggered work-hours and the reduction of electricity consumption at peak periods would result in an annual saving of 1.5 billion dinars.

FOUR PERCENT MILK PRICE RISE IMPLEMENTED

LD011216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0924 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Recently milk has from time to time been in short supply in shops, which was the clearest sign that milk prices were to go up. The new prices, representing an increase of over 40 percent, came into force today and milk is in plentiful supply in all shops.

The retail price of milk is now 10 dinars a liter; hitherto the price was 7 dinars a liter. It is difficult to expect so drastic an increase in milk prices not to have a similar effect also on the prices of milk products, which are already very high.

DJURANOVIC MEETS WITH CHIEF EDITORS, JOURNALISTS

LD272240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Andrej Marinc and Dobroslav Culafic, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, have talked with chief editors and accredited journalists of all information media about some topical issues of the political and economic situation in the country. Particular emphasis was laid on the significance of the LCY Central Committee Presidium decisions on topical issues of implementing economic policy this year and on the ideopolitical orientation of the economic and social policy for next year, as well as on tasks of the League of Communists and all subjective forces.